THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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THIRD EDITION

FROM BRAZIL

Progress of the War on the River Plate—The Battle of Estero-Vellaco—Defeat of the Paraguayans, with a Loss of 2500 Men, Etc.

The Paraguayans Fortifying their Position—Movements on the Parana.

From the Anglo-Brazilian Times, June 3.

The news from the River Plate this week brings no tidings of any important movement on the part of the combatants in Paraguay, or of any engagement since that of Estero-Vellaco. Large quantities of provisions had been got across the Parana, and other preparations for action were effecting. Great sickness, however, especially intermittent fevers, prevail among the allies in their confined camps in that marshy and low region, and all were anxious for the decisive battle that was confidently expected would free them from the necessity of camping in so unwholesome a locality. As regards the Paraguayans, the latest accounts represent them as having withdrawn behind the lagoon of Estero-Vellaco, intrenching and fortifying their position, which was about five miles from that of the allies. Reports assign the 21st for the attack of the allies, and as these have every inducement to bring on a decisive battle without delay, it is probable that it will have been fought before this.

The fleet was still at Passo de la Patria and in the mouth of the Paraguay, awaiting the order to advance, and making some preparations to protect the leading vessels from the torpedoes that are said to be in the channel of the Paraguay.

The *Gualeguay*, one of the two Argentine steamers seized by the Paraguayans before the declaration of war, and which has been left sunken at Passo de la Patria, had been raised by the Brazilians, and handed over to the Argentine Government.

The Battle at Estero-Vellaco—Desperate Engagement—Paraguayans Defeated.

From the Anglo-Brazilian Times, May 24.

The *Carmel* brought the news from the Plate of another engagement in Paraguay, at the lake of Estero-Vellaco, in which, pursuing their policy of attack, the Paraguayans, about noon of the 2d of May, fell upon the advance guard of Brazilians and Orientals under General Flores, with a force of about 6000 infantry and cavalry, and some pieces of artillery, for a time bearing all before them and succeeding in carrying off four six-pounders which had imprudently been stationed too far forward in an exposed situation. Taken by surprise, while themselves getting ready for a sudden attack upon the Paraguayan advance, the allied vanguard suffered severely in the outset, especially the two Oriental battalions, and the 7th Brazilian battalion of the line, which gallantly sustained the shock until help came from the Brazilian army in the rear. This was brought by General Ozorio in person, leading on the 40th Bahia Infantry, and being followed by several other corps as fast as they could be got under arms, the enemy was checked, assailed in turn, and finally defeated and driven beyond the outworks of his camp, leaving behind 1000 dead, a number of prisoners, 800 guns, three cannon, and two flags. The loss of the allies sums up about 700 in killed, wounded, and missing, exclusive of the four cannon carried off. Of this loss, in men, 656 casualties occurred to the Brazilians and Orientals, and 35 to the Argentines, these last having been attacked by a body of cavalry. Marshal Osorio had his horse killed under him. General Netto lost his; and General Flores had two slain, and also two of his staff killed beside him during his desperate efforts to maintain himself against the overwhelming forces brought against him. The next day the allies moved their camp one league in advance, on to the ground they had won the day before.

The great amount of materials and supplies required for the campaign in Paraguay had been at last completely transferred to the north side of the Parana, and the allied armies were in a position to move on; still their progress must necessarily be slow, as the narrow and difficult ground over which they have to advance can only be won mile by mile from their opponents.

GENERAL MITRE TO THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

HEADQUARTERS AT ESTERO-VELLACO, May 3, 1866.—I have the honor to annex manuscripts of the official documents forming the third bulletin of the allied army. By it your Excellency will perceive that on the 3d instant, at noon, the enemy, with a chosen column of six thousand men of the three arms, supported by the rest of their army in the rear, attacked our vanguard line with more audacity than fortune, crossing at the pass of San Francisco the Estero-Vellaco, which divides us from their advanced line. Although at first they obtained some advantage over our first advanced corps, the reserves quickly assisted, and by attacking them in the front and on the flanks, obliged them to abandon the field, driving them back even beyond their advanced line of provisional fortifications, forcing them to quit the woods which sheltered them, and to leave behind in our power more than one thousand two hundred killed, three pieces of cannon, two flags, eight hundred muskets, and a great number of prisoners, in greater part wounded, but whom we have not yet determined, as they are now treating in our hospitals on par with our own soldiers. The loss of the allied armies on this day amounts in its totality to about six hundred and fifty-six men *hors de combat*, the most being wounded. All the troops fought with vigor, and were directed with intelligence by their respective chiefs, especially the Brazilian Seventh Battalion of the Line, which sustained at the ford the first onslaught of the enemy, the Oriental Brigade, the division of General Victorino, the cavalry of General Netto, the first corps of the Argentine army, which flanked the enemy's left, as also the First regiment of the line of the Argentine army, which repelled the attack on the right, taking a standard from the enemy. As the most glorious trophies conquered in this combat by the efforts of the Argentine arms, I have the honor of remitting to you the enemy's standard taken by the First Cavalry of the line, and the cornet taken by the Correntine Cavalry on the same morning. Felicitating your Excellency on this feat of arms, which does so much honor to the allied arms, I hope you will give publicity to this bulletin, which, through press of time, it is not possible to print in Corrientes. God guard your Excellency

BARTHOLOME MITRE.

We have established our camp at the farthest point we attained yesterday on the Estero-Vellaco, now being a league in advance of our former camp. MITRE.

Emigration to Brazil—Discouraging Letter from Professor Agassiz.

From the Anglo-Brazilian Times, May 24.

AT SEA, 27th March, 1866.—Off the Island of Gaivotas.—My Dear Friend:—At last I find a moment to answer your inquiries regarding foreign emigration into Brazil. Before entering upon such details as I deem necessary for the clear explanation of my views on this subject, allow me to make some reflections upon emigration in general, and to point out certain distinctions, essential, as it seems to me, to a just appreciation of the question. In this day emigration is not what it was twenty years ago. Then the emigrant was generally a political refugee, flying, he and his, from a more or less oppressive civil persecution. What he sought was a safe asylum and protection. His country was still the land where he was born. To-day emigration is more voluntary and more deliberate. The emigrant generally leaves his home in order to ameliorate his lot, and to associate himself with the destinies of a new world. What he seeks is a new country offering him advantages superior to those he has hitherto known. To look upon the emigrant as a mercenary is generally to do him an injustice. It is because in the United States the value of the individual man is fully recognized, that the tide of emigration under all forms has poured towards her shores. With this order of things, a country which establishes distinctions unfavorable to the new-comer will hope in vain to attract a numerous emigration; in my judgment Brazil would deceive herself as to the future if she indulges the hope of speedy progress in an active and intelligent emigration, without having previously abolished restrictions which still weigh heavily upon the stranger who comes to establish himself upon her soil. Let no one delude himself in this respect; that which the emigrant seeks is that which generally is least easily conceded; absolute equality with the inhabitant of older date, and even with the descendant of the oldest races.

I would add further that I have observed in Brazil certain administrative customs, principally touching the acquisition of real estate and the intervention of authority in the affairs of private individuals, which until they are fundamentally modified must remain an invincible obstacle to emigration on a large scale. I allude especially to the delays and formalities attending the entrance into possession or practical occupation of land, and which, in the eyes of the stranger, are tantamount to his complete exclusion. The emigrant ought to be able to take possession of the ground between to-day and to-morrow, for he rarely has the means of waiting. True political wisdom should rather stimulate him to establish himself upon any territory not yet occupied, guaranteeing to him a right to any improvements he may make even upon soil which does not yet belong to him. Another great difficulty arises from the arbitrary manner in which subordinate officers interfere in the affairs of individuals. I do not know how far the Brazilian, born in the country, feels the necessity of the support and counsels, direct or indirect, of the public administration in his private affairs; but I do know positively that in our days the emigrant fears nothing so much as all which may be considered tutelage, still more when this tutelage takes occasionally the form of petty tyranny. He generally leaves his own country to escape from this very thing, and will certainly not choose as the land of his adoption one where it would pursue him even into his private transactions. The opening of the Amazons will no doubt bring to its borders a number of industrious and enterprising men; but a great emigration, such as rapidly augments a population, will never gather there as long as the order of things exists which I have observed in the provinces of Para and Amazonas. And yet I have pleasure in repeating that, whatever may be said to the contrary, even in Brazil, I know no country in the world richer, more attractive, more fertile, more salubrious, more fit to be the focus of a numerous population, than this magnificent valley of the Amazonas. I am, etc., LOUIS AGASSIZ.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

THE ROYAL SCANDAL CASE.

THE "PRINCESS OLIVE" THROWN OUT OF COURT—END OF THE CASE OF MRS. RYVES.

We have already announced the decision in the case of Mrs. Ryves, whose claim to the title of the "Princess Olive" has been rejected by the London Court of Divorces and Matrimonial Causes. In the summing up for the crown the Attorney-General ridiculed the whole story of the petitioner, and expressed his belief that both the Polish Princess and her daughter were as purely creations of the imagination as the "Ferdinand" and "Miranda" of Shakespeare. The whole story, he added, was a drama, in which every act was more surprising and incredible than the last. The theory was that Mrs. Serres was really the daughter of Mr. Robert Wilmot. In proof of that hypothesis he would produce the affidavit of her father, on which her marriage license was granted, and also the will of Dr. Wilmot, in which he spoke of her simply as his niece, Olive Serres. She was an eccentric and ambitious person, and her eccentricity and ambition took the form of making loans to members of the royal family.

The Judge (Keating) in his charge to the jury, commenced in terms not dissimilar to those employed by the Attorney-General upon the constantly varying claims of Mrs Serres, till they culminated in a demand to be recognized of legitimate royal descent. In the first instance that demand had been accompanied by an attempt to intimidate George IV by threats of showing that he was not the lawful possessor of the throne; and this fact proved that the Hannah Lightfoot document could not be separated from the rest. But could any one for a moment believe that two such eminent statesmen as Pitt and Dunning ever set their hands to the extraordinary paper signed "Hannah Regina?" The thing spoke for itself. Or again, was it likely that the Duke of Kent would have put his name to a document appointing Olive Serres, a court painter, guardian of his daughter, who it was known would be Queen of England? As to the different set of documents to which reference has been made by the Attorney-General, no human ingenuity could devise a satisfactory explanation. It was quite possible that the Duke of Kent might have believed that there was an illegitimate connection between Olive Serres and his family; and a generous man, thinking that the same blood flowed in her veins and in his own, might have acted towards her with kindness and compassion. A mere claim of illegitimate relationship would probably not be very rigidly scrutinized; and documents might as easily have been prepared for the inspection of the Duke of Kent and the Duke of Clarence as of any one else. But could any one believe that if the papers relating to Hannah Lightfoot had been shown those royal princes they would have admitted their genuineness? On the whole, it seemed to him (the learned judge) that the main features of the petitioner's case were marked with the most shocking improbability.

The jury at once found for the Attorney-General on the issues which he had raised, and the Court having (on his application) directed the documents to be impounded, formally dismissed the petition.

The London *Times*, in a long review of this case, declares that Mrs. Ryves' claim was "one of the most extraordinary instances of combined hallucination and deception which have ever been imposed upon the world."

It is intimated that Mrs. Ryves will carry up the case on appeal to a higher court.

Mr. Gladstone on the Danubian Principalities.

An interesting letter from Mr. Gladstone, addressed to M. Chika, the Roumanian Ambassador in London, appears in the English papers. He says:—

"Conviction and experience lead me to desire increasingly with the lapse of years that the progress on which the civilized world is now so intent, should in all cases, if possible, be a peaceful progress. In no instance can this desire, I think, be more natural or suitable than in the case of the Danubian Principalities, where the relation to the Ottoman Porte established by the public law of Europe, entails, as I trust and believe, no danger and no impediment either to the attainment of material prosperity or to the development of political freedom in all the points of practical self-government, while it ought to relieve them from much of the burden of an absolute independence, and from those heavy charges which are so burdensome and even perilous to young States, and yet which, as we see, young States find it difficult to avoid. Nor will it escape observation that as the provinces have now the benefit of a European guarantee, so the powers by whom it has been given have in the very act of giving it, contracted obligations both among themselves and towards the Sultan and suzerain. Good commercial laws, well-understood relations and consequent harmony between class and class, economical administration of the Government liberal application of resources (made possible by such economy) to useful and reproductive works, and especially to the improvement of communications, these are among the special fruits that a well-wisher of the Principalities would desire to see from the awakened energies of the people, and it is in these kindred methods of internal progress that there would probably be found, not only the best present securities both against the mischief, which your Excellency justly think so formidable, of foreign intrigues in your domestic affairs, but likewise the best and most solid preparation for the contingencies of that I trust prosperous and distinguished future which Providence may have in store for your country; in this course I earnestly hope that the wishes of the Roumanian people may be found to run. I trust to your Excellency's kindness to accept this letter in acknowledgment not only of the one I have the honor to receive from you, but likewise of the address from the municipality of Bucharest, and from many distinguished persons who have joined them, an address for the terms of which I know not how to offer my thanks in terms adequate to the occasion.

"I have, etc., W. E. GLADSTONE."

The North Pole.

Two French gentlemen recently explored the island of Spitzbergen in a manner never before done. They have measured the mountains, mapped the whole coast, examined the vegetable products, the geological composition, etc., of the island. They found that the long day, extending over several months, during which the sun never sets, became intensely hot after a month or two, by the unceasing heat from the sun. In this period vegetation springs up in great luxuriance and abundance. The North Pole is only a matter of 600 miles from the island, and it is thought by the two explorers, as by many others that the Pole itself, and the sea which is supposed to surround it, could be reached from Spitzbergen without any great difficulties being encountered. A singular fact noticed by the explorers in connection with this island is the enormous quantities of floating timber which literally cover the waters of the bays and creeks. A careful examination of the character, condition, and kind of those floating logs would, no doubt, lead to a conclusion as to whence and how they came, and probably suggest new theories for the solution of geographical problems connected with the Arctic Seas.

The Valparaiso Bombardment and Claims for Damages.

In the French Legislature on the 14th instant, M. Garnier Pages commented in severe terms upon the bombardment of Valparaiso by the Spanish fleet. M. Rouher, in reply, stated that the intelligence of the bombardment had made a painful impression upon the French Government. He then compared the conduct of the Spaniards before Valparaiso with that of the French before Odessa in 1855, and added:—"The question whether the neutral Governments should make a joint demand upon Spain for indemnity for the damage sustained by their respective subjects in Chili, is one which is not yet completely decided, it being a very delicate question; but France, immediately after the bombardment, lost no time in communicating her view of the subject to the Spanish Government, in a despatch dated the 22d of May last."

The Rumored Abdication of Maximilian.

The Paris *France* denies the rumor that Maximilian is about to abdicate:—"We are in a position to affirm that letters which have been received from the Emperor Maximilian, by the representatives of Mexico at foreign courts, afford no ground for believing that the news of his Majesty having taken the resolution attributed to him has any serious foundation."

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

ATHLETIC VS EMPIRE.

The last of the series of games between the Athletic Club of Philadelphia, and our own Metropolitan clubs, took place at Hoboken yesterday, the Athletics winning by the large score of 64 to 10. The Empires have lost six of the best players of their really fine nine of last year, and consequently were in no condition to meet their noted opponents. Still the nine they brought out on this occasion made a very good game with the Philadelphians, and did a great deal better than their friends expected. The bad condition of the ground prevented as fine a display of fielding as would otherwise have resulted, and tended to prolong the game.

The crowd in attendance after the conclusion of the game on the upper field, was very numerous, and interfered considerably with the fielding, but the players were good natured, and took all in good part. Considerable fun was created towards the latter part of the game, when the Empires put in Miller to pitch. Taken altogether the game was very enjoyable. The Empires entertained their guests in good style at the end of the game, and the Athletics returned to the city at a late hour, feeling highly elated at their success. The following is the score:—

ATHLETIC.	O.	R.	EMPIRE.	O.	R.
Kleinfelder, r. f.	2	9	Wilson, l. f.	3	1
McBride, p.	0	9	Russell, c.	4	1
Reach, 2d b.	4	7	Hosford, s. s.	4	1
Wilkins s. s.	4	4	Duncan, 1st b.	2	2
Berkenstock, 1st b.	4	7	Ward, p.	4	0
Lockney, c.	3	8	Spielman, c. f.	1	2
Hayhurst, c. f.	2	8	Coulter, 3d b.	3	1
Deshong, l. f.	6	5	Miller, r. f.	3	1
Pike, 3d b.	2	7	Benson, 2d b.	3	1
Total	27	64	Total	27	10

INNINGS.

Athletic	19	10	1	2	8	5	5	4	10—34
Empire	2	1	0	4	1	0	0	0	2—10

Umpire—Mr Connell, of the Gotham Club.
Scorers—Messrs. Schofield and Bloomfield.
Time of Game—3 hours 25 minutes.

Cricket.

ST. GEORGE VS. PHILADELPHIA.

The match between these clubs, commenced on Wednesday, terminated in favor of the St. George Club. On Wednesday the St. George made 155 in their first innings, Wright's 36, Winfield's 22, and Robinson's 23 being the most noteworthy features of the day's play. In their first innings the Philadelphians obtained but 49, and in their second they had secured 82 runs, with three wickets down, when game was called for the day. Yesterday, notwithstanding the unpropitious state of the weather, the game was resumed at 3 o'clock, and when the last wicket went down the Philadelphians had run up the respectable score of 108 for their second innings, making their total 157.

St. George having four runs to get to win, Gordon and Giscorne went to the bat. After a wide ball and a bye, the former made a slashing square-leg hit, from which he obtained the required four runs, the St. George thus winning the match by ten wickets. In the first day's play, Winfield made a splendid catch from a square-leg hit by Cadwalader, which was a beauty. Darnshaw's wicket keeping was very weak on Wednesday, and he lost several chances to stump Jarvis and West. Winfield is unquestionably the best player for this position in the St. George Club, and we were surprised to see him play anywhere else in this match. The Philadelphians were treated in a very hospitable manner on both days, and the social enjoyment was very great. The score is as follows:—

ST. GEORGE—FIRST INNINGS.

Winfield b. Large	22
H. P. Gisborne l. b. w. b. Magee	—
Gibbes b. Barclay	11
Earnshaw c. Cadwalader b. Barclay	2
G. Wright c. Clay b. Large	36
Carter b. Large	7
Robinson, run out	23
Douglas b. Barclay	3
Butterfield b. Barclay	7
Gordon, not out	15
Hill, run out	2
Byes, 11; leg byes, 3; wides, 9; no balls, 2	25
Total	155

PHILADELPHIA.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Barclay c. Hill b. Gibbes	4	b. Wright	8
Large c. Gibbes b. Wright	8	b. Gibbes	8
West b. Gibbes	0	c. Cuter b. Wright	4
Clay c. Douglass b. Wright	23	b. Butterfield	2
Jarvis c. Earnshaw b. Wright	0	b. Wright	13
Magee l. b. w. b. Gibbes	1	c. and b. Wright	2
Stevens, run out	4	b. Wright	14
Cadwalader c. Winfield b. Gibbes	4	c. Butterfield b Gibbes	29
Hunt b. Wright	0	c. and b. Wright	21
Meade, not out	0	b. Wright	2
Beasley b. Wright	4	not out	0
Byes	6	Byes, 6; leg byes, 2; wides, 4; no balls, 1	13
Total	49	Total	108

—*N. Y. Times.*

Aquatic.

THE INTERNATIONAL SCULLING MATCH—HAMILL IN HIS NEW BOAT, AND DESCRIPTION OF HIS COLORS.

From the London Sportsman, June 16.

There is no mistaking the fact that much more interest is likely to be manifested concerning the great international contest between Kelley and Hamill for the aquatic championship of the world than at first was anticipated. The mere announcement that such a match had been made was received at first with comparative indifference by the majority of the patrons of aquatic sports; but no sooner did the American set his foot on American soil than a complete change "came o'er the spirit of the scene."

Hamill is daily watched on the river at Newcastle by several hundreds of eager spectators, whilst during the intervals when he is not in his boat the curiosity-mongers are going about the town greedily seeking any information they can get concerning the affair. Matters, too, are beginning now to assume a more business-like aspect. Harry Clasper has now got the new boat finished for Hamill, and the latter during the last few days has been taking his regular breathings in her. She is a beautiful craft, measuring 30 feet 2 inches long, and 12 inches wide in the centre, her depth being 4½ inches forward, 3½ inches aft, and 8¼ inches amidships. She is built entirely of cedar wood, is beautifully polished, and weighs 33½ pounds.

The American champion has also just issued his colors. Although being unused to the practice of having colors, a custom which is never observed in the States, Hamill at once determined to follow suit with the English rowing men. The design was made by himself, and certainly reflects very great credit upon his taste and ingenuity. The device is a white ground, with a lineal border of red and blue. In the centre is the representation of a stone arch, as symbolical of the Union, the State of Pennsylvania—of which Hamill is a native—having its acknowledged chief place as the keystone of the structure.

In each corner are nine stars in red, white, and blue—so as to preserve the international character of the device—representing the thirty-six States in the Union. Above the arch is the name of the Keystone State, "Pennsylvania," whilst worked under the curvature of the arch is the inscription:—"James Hamill, Champion of America." The production has been very much admired by those who have seen it, and already several investments have been made in securing a memento of one—whatever may be the result of the competition—who had the pluck and the hardihood to travel so great a distance to contend against the aquatic champion of England.

Harry Kelley arrived in Newcastle on Thursday afternoon, shortly after five o'clock, by the Scotch express train. There was no fuss or bother made about his arrival, which, at his own request, was kept quite a secret by some two or three of his friends here, who, however, met him at the train. He took up his quarters at the Star Inn, Northumberland street, and will remain there until Saturday (this day), when he will return to London. In the interval he has been engaged in trying a boat, which has been built for him by Jewitt, and arranging for his final quarters for the race, to which he intends returning about a week before the day appointed for the great contest.

Little or no betting has taken place on the event here up to the present time.

NATIONAL BASE BALL CLUB.—The National Base Ball Club of this city leave on Monday next for the North, to contest the championship with the crack clubs of the places below named. Their programme is as follows:—

July 2, Athletic Club, of Philadelphia.
July 3, Keystone Club, of Philadelphia.
July 4, Union Club, of Morrisania.
July 5, Excelsior Club, of Brooklyn.
July 6, Gotham Club, of Hoboken.
July 7, Liberty Club, of New Brunswick.

The following-named members have been selected to uphold the character of the club:—Williams, p.; Berthrong, c.; Hodges, 1 b.; Parker, 2 b.; Fox, 3 b.; Smith, s. s.; Studley, l. f.; Urell, c. f.; McLean, r. f.; substitutes, Gorman and Yeatman.—*Wash. Star, 28th.*

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions—Judges Pierce and Ludlow.—The case of William Leary, indicted for murder, in the killing of Jeremiah King, about two months and a half since at Fountain Green, on the Schuylkill, was continued, on the application of the Commonwealth, on account of the absence of a material witness. Mr. Buckwalter, for the prisoner, pressed for a trial, but the Court thought the Commonwealth was not in default, and refused to order the case on.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Pierce.—In the case of William C. Stevenson, Lambert R. Walker, William Farson, and Marcus A. Davis, originators of the "Monongahela Oil Company," which was partially heard last Saturday on *habeas corpus*, was again called up and further evidence heard to-day. The charge against the relators is that of conspiring to cheat and defraud John H. Orr, John Hickett, and others, who were induced to become shareholders in the Company at the rate of $1000 a share, by means of alleged false and fraudulent representations.

The evidence was reported at length when the case was before the Recorder, and that heard to-day was but a recapitulation of the evidence then heard.

The case was not concluded when our report closed.

In the copy of the decision, lately published, given by Judge Thompson in the case of Lee vs. Grigg and Lee, the following important clause was omitted, which gives to Mrs Lee the entire control of her own property, without the necessity of a trustee:—

Lee vs. Grigg and Lee. In Equity, at Nisi Prius Before Thompson, J.—The complainant in this bill asks me to enjoin his wife from receiving her own personal estate, excepting through his hands. This is in effect praying that he may be made her trustee. He has neither law nor equity to support such a position.

The act of 19th of April, 1856, gives her sufficient authority to receipt and receive her distributive share of the personal estate from the administrators, and to execute such instruments as are necessary in law for the same. She needs no trustee for this.

The plaintiff, having no legal *right* to be ome her trustee has no right to equitable interposition to withhold her estate from her, because he is not so authorized. Still less equity has he on the ground that she is bound to furnish him, and the child, her son, support. If there be any remedy on the part of the child for omission to support him, it is at law, under the estate, but not in equity. There is no shadow of ground for the allegation or pretense that the wife is bound to support her husband out of her private estate.

If he wishes aid in that way, he must get it as husband, not through the intervention of this Court, in equity. As there is nothing contrary to law alleged by the plaintiff in the proceedings of the respondent, nor any equity to entitle the complainant to relief, either as against the administrator or his wife, the injunction is refused, and the bill is dismissed with costs, to be paid by the complainant.

Professor W. Byrd Powell's Will—The Head Again—Professor Keckeler in Court.

In the Probate Court of Kenton county, Ky., on Monday last, the will of the late Professor Powell came up for probate before his Honor Judge Shaw.

The only witness called was his successor in practice, Professor A. T. Keckeler, of Cincinnati, at whose house the deceased resided at the time of his death. In answer to the counsel for the executor, Mr. Ross, the witness deposed as follows:—That he, Professor Keckeler, wrote the will at the dictation of Dr. Powell, that the signature to the will was that of testator, signed in deponent's presence, and that the other signatures attached were those of deponent, three witnesses, signed by and in the presence of each of them, and in the presence of whom Dr Powell acknowledged his will and his signature thereto.

At this stage of the proceedings Judge Moore rose and addressed the Court. He denounced the will as irregular, the work of an insane man, and a disgrace to the records of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. He contended that the *testator* was not only insane, but also that the deposing witness, or *any* person who would support or endeavor to authenticate such a document, must be insane also. In short, such were the alarming sentences of universal insanity hurled forth by the learned gentleman, that the Court, counsel, and spectators were equally astonished and amused. It was evidently the aim of Judge Moore to prevent the removal of Dr. Powell's head, bequeathed by him to Professor Keckeler—a rather futile attempt under the circumstances, seeing that the singular legacy has been in Professor Keckeler's possession for over a month past.

Judge Moore admitted that the late Professor Powell was one of the most learned and scientific, if not *the* most learned and scientific man Kentucky had ever produced, and he moved that the Court make an order to have the will and evidence of the witness copperplated and published, for the information of the whole world, as a disgraceful attempt at the desecration of the sacred soil of Kentucky, and in heart-rending language he protested against the eternal rest of the deceased philosopher being disturbed, and his head removed from that sacred soil.

These remarks drew forth a very learned discussion, in which Messrs. Carlisle, Dedley, and Richardson, counsel for the several interested parties, took active part, showing that Dr. Powell's singular bequest was far from being without precedent, citing the instances of Gall, Spurzheim, Warren, of Massachusetts, Parnell, and numerous others, who had bequeathed not only their heads, but in some instances the whole body for scientific purposes.

Professor Keckeler, who stood the badgering with wondrous patience, seemed highly amused at the proceedings and a spectator informed us that he expressed himself anxious to give a delineation of the ruling faculties and characteristics of some of the learned gentlemen present, for the information and instruction of all concerned.

Judge Moore informed the Court that the Grand Jury had this matter in hand and he earnestly prayed that justice would be done in the premises.

The case, which promises to be a very interesting and amusing affair, is continued for one month, until next term, of which we shall take notice.—*Cincinnati Times, July 27.*

Decision of a Gold Case—Ground Rents Payable in Gold.

In the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, Judge King delivered an able and elaborate opinion in the case of Benjamin F. Horwitz vs. Thomas C. Butler, heretofore reported. The facts of the case, it will be remembered, were that Mr Horwitz is the owner of a rent issuing out of a lot of ground on Water street, leased in 1791, by Daniel Bowly, in which the rent is reserved in the following words:—"Yielding and paying to the said Daniel Bowly, his heirs and assigns, the yearly rent or sum of fifteen pounds, current money of Maryland, payable in English golden guineas, weighing five pennyweights and six grains, at thirty-five shillings each and other gold and silver, at their present established weight and rate, according to act of Assembly."

It was agreed that the current pound of the State of Maryland was equal to $2 66⅔, and, therefore, that the fifteen pounds, spoken of as payable in gold and silver, are equal to $40 in gold; that gold was worth 145 in currency or United States legal-tender notes commonly called "greenbacks," on the 1st of January, 1866, when the rent which the suit is brought to recover was due and payable, and that the sum of $40 in "legal-tenders," was tendered by the appellee to Mr. Horwitz, and refused by him. The sum of $58 in legal-tenders being demanded as the value of the $40 in gold, on the 1st of January, 1866 which Mr Butler refusing to pay, suit was brought. The plaintiff consented to a formal judgment against him before the magistrate without a trial, in order to have the case heard and decided by the Court of Common Pleas

Judge King, after referring to the great importance of the question to be determined, and after reviewing at length the various acts of Congress relating to the subject (the constitutionality of which Mr. Horwitz in his argument conceded), adverted to the points raised in the arguments, and then arrives at the following conclusions:—"So long, therefore, as Congress recognizes by law the existence of two distinct kinds of currency, it seems obvious to me that the Court should recognize the validity of a contract which expressly provides for the payment of a debt in either of them. It has been said, and very forcibly, that the Court must render its judgment for so many dollars and cents, without reference to the currency in which the judgment is to be paid, and that, therefore, in case of a breach of a contract for the payment of gold, it would be incompetent for the Court to add the premium on gold, and render a judgment accordingly. A contract for the payment of a debt in gold and silver, is unquestionably a legal contract, and to estimate the damages in case of a breach, in another currency—a paper currency—and place it on a level with gold and silver, when the inflexible laws of trade make a fundamental distinction between them, is to accomplish a legal fraud. The act of Congress may therefore well apply to all cases where the payment of the debt incurred is not expressly reserved in gold or silver; but contracts for the payment of gold and silver coin are still valid and binding, and it is the duty of the courts to maintain them inviolate and to render judgments in them so as to enforce them in good faith. The court will reverse the *pro forma* judgment in the case and enter judgment in favor of plaintiff for $58, with interest from first January, 1866 and costs." It is understood a very large number of cases depend on this important decision.—*Baltimore Sun, June 28.*

The Income Tax.

A member of the legal profession in Springfield is said to be preparing a case for the United States Supreme Court which involves the question of the constitutionality of the income tax. The contestant reports upwards of fifty-two thousand dollars income the past year, but, under protest, he declines to pay the tax, and will, when the usual compulsory action is invoked, ask injunctions from Judge Davis to restrain the Government officials from collecting. Thus the question will be brought squarely before the highest judicial tribunal. It is further related that eminent jurists who have examined his "points" have pronounced them well taken, and express the opinion that so much of the internal revenue law as levies a tax on incomes will be overthrown by the court. The lawyer employed in the case is the same who succeeded in obtaining the decision of the Supreme Court in the famous cotton cases, which was to the effect that cotton captured on land by the expedition under Admiral Porter was not liable to condemnation as prize goods taken in war on the high seas.—*Chicago Post.*

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, June 29, 1866.

There was more disposition to operate in stocks this morning, and prices were firmer. Catawissa Railroad preferred is the most active on the list; about 4600 shares sold at from 23¾@28¼, an advance of 4¼, owing to a report that the Supreme Court had reversed the decision of Judge Read in every point. Reading Railroad sold at 54¼@55, an advance of ¼, and Philadelphia and Erie at 30¾, an advance of ¼; 134 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 55¼ for Pennsylvania; 39 for Little Schuylkill; 55¼ for Norristown; 56½ for Minehill; 38½ for North Pennsylvania; 62½ for Lehigh Valley; and 43 for Northern Central.

Passenger Railroad shares continue inactive. Hestonville sold at 18½, an advance of ½; 88 was bid for Second and Third; 42 for Fifth and Sixth; 60 for Tenth and Eleventh; 39 for Spruce and Pine; 60 for Chesnut and Walnut; 30 for Green and Coates; and 13 for Ridge Avenue.

Government bonds are firmly held at a further advance. 5·20s sold at 103¼, and 10·40s at 97, an advance of ½; 103 was bid for 7·30s, and 110¾ for 6s of 1881. State and City loans are also firmer. Pennsylvania 5s sold at 9¾, an advance of ¼; and new City 5s at 97, an advance of ½.

Bank shares continue in good demand at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 140 was bid for First National; 224 for North America; 142 for Philadelphia; 125 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 53 for Commercial; 95 for Kensington; 52¼ for Penn Township; 53 for Girard; 80 for Western; 65 for City; 53 for Commonwealth; 63½ for Corn Exchange; and 60 for Union.

In Canal shares there is nothing more doing. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 34; Morris Canal common at 88; and Lehigh Navigation at 58, an advance of ½; 26½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 120 for Morris Canal preferred; and 13¾ for Susquehanna Canal.

Oil shares continue very dull. Maple Shade sold at 3, an advance of ¼, and Ocean at 5¼@5½.

Quotations in Gold—10·30 A. M., 154; 11 A.M., 153¾; 12 M., 154¾; 1 P. M., 154¾.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Money is abundant on call at 5@6 per cent., with exceptional loans at 4 upon Governments. In commercial paper, little doing. Prime short bills can be used at low rates, and are scarce. Long paper is not in favor. The notice of payment of the one-year certificates has created fresh demand for 7 30s from parties desiring to keep their funds in short currency debt. Foreign Exchange is becoming more regular. The leading drawers of sterling quote 109 for 60 days' bills, which, however, is above the market, the chief rate on actual sales being 108¾@108¾. The following are the current quotations:—London, prime bankers, 60 days, 108¼@108¾; London prime bankers, sight, 110¼@110¾; London, prime commercial, 107@107¾; Paris, bankers, long, 5 13¾@5 12½; Paris, bankers, short, 5 10@5 08¾; Antwerp, 5 15@5 12½; Swiss, 5 15@5 12½; Hamburg, 36¼@37."

—Neill Bros. & Co. say of the growing cotton crop:—

"We hear this week very favorable reports of the weather, both by mail and telegraph, from almost all parts of the South. A good deal of cotton has been planted as the rivers fell, and, late though it be, partial crops may be the result. With the improved weather great progress was being made in clearing the fields of weeds and grass, and a much more cheerful tone prevails among the planters, who now begin to admit that things are not so hopeless as they seemed. The following is from a Georgia correspondent, dated 21st instant:—For the last week the weather in Middle Georgia has been splendid for all crops, and we hear rather favorable accounts from Southwestern Georgia, where in most counties the planters have secured good stands. We think under the present weather, clear and cool, the cotton in the sections named will improve greatly. But no one can deny the abundance of grass, which freedmen do not manage as well as they did when slaves. Georgia planted for half a crop (compared with the last and prior to the war); but it is doubtful if she makes over a forty per cent. crop.

"The following is from Texas, June 21:—Trinity river reports still unfavorable—others better, and we hear fewer complaints. Colonel M, an old planter, an intelligent man, whom I lately met, says he thinks Texas will still make more cotton than ever before. He has just come through from Tennessee and Mississippi, and reports that while in some places the cotton was poor and grassy in others, and the majority, the crop was clean and promising."

MONEY AT FRANKFORT—"AMERICANS" THE FAVORITES.—The advices from the Frankfort Bourse state that the increasing probability that hostilities can only be delayed for a few days, has reduced the transactions in public securities so much that only parties who are compelled to sell in order to meet liabilities, and the few who are tempted by the low prices to invest, deal together. It is particularly remarked that those stocks which have been hitherto looked to as the most solid have fallen more than the others. Bavarian 4 ₽ cents., for instance, which were two months ago at 96, are offered now at 80, and Frankfort 3½ ₽ cents have gone down from 95 to 79. These circumstances are considered to prove that the Middle States will meet with great difficulties when appealing to the markets, and that, in that respect, those states are in a better position whose stocks are quoted on the foreign Exchanges. The despondency is so general that the very best mortgages on houses are refused, although there is no actual scarcity of money nor any large commitments outstanding which could compel the bankers to keep heavy reserves, the liquidation of liabilities having made great progress during the three months in which the apprehension of war has now prevailed. According to the views and hopes of the merchants, it is a fallacy to suppose that the Governments could provide for their war expenses by a large issue of paper currency, as the notes of the best banks are flowing in rapidly, and with the exception of the Frankfort Bank, their circulation has largely decreased. This, it is said, gives some consolation that the war cannot last long, as for want of money the enormous forces in the field must hasten a decision, and as the misery of the great masses of the working people out of employ will threaten to bring about a revolution. The experience, however, of what may be done with paper issues in carrying on war where future consequences are disregarded, scarcely warrants much reliance on currency difficulties as a preventive. Meanwhile, "it is impossible to describe," it is said, "the havoc which has been made in this thriving country by the recklessness of one man; trade is at a stand, everybody reduces his expenses to the utmost, and a universal anxiety prevails as to the social changes which the war will bring about." American securities still attract regular investors, "as capitalists regard them as out of the reach of the impending events."—*London Times, June 15.*

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 U S 10-40s	97	100 sh Cata pf	s30	23¾	
$1000 U S 7·30s July	103¼	100 sh	do	s30	24¼
$1600 Pa 5s.3 cifs	98¼	100 sh	do		24¼
$4000 City 6s n, k r o	97	100 sh	do	s30	24¼
$100 do	97	100 sh	do	s60	24¼
200 sh Reading	c 54¾	100 sh	do	s60	24¼
100 sh do	54¾	100 sh	do	s60wn	24¾
100 sh do	s30 54.69	100 sh	do	s60wn	25
200 sh do	b60 55	100 sh	do	b30	25½
100 sh do	s30 54·69	100 sh	do		26
100 sh Maple Sh	3	100 sh	do	c	25½
200 sh St Nch Cl	2·69	100 sh	do		25¾
200 sh do	b15 2·60	100 sh	do	c	26
200 sh do	2·69	200 sh	do	c.	26
300 sh do	2·69	100 sh	do	s30	26
20 sh Sch N pf	34	300 sh	do	c	26
22 sh Mor Canal.lts	88	200 sh	do	lots	26¼
50 sh Ches Val. R.	2¾	200 sh	do. is	s5wn	26
100 sh Ocean	s60 5¼	100 sh	do	s10wn	26½
400 sh do	lots s30 5¼	100 sh	do	lots s5	26½
100 sh do	5¾	100 sh	do	s5wn	26½
100 sh do	s60 5¾	300 sh	do	lots	27
200 sh Ph & E	lots 30¾	100 sh	do		25½
100 sh McK & Elk	5¼	100 sh	do	s30	27¼
100 sh Hest've	s30 18½	500 sh	do	s30	26¾
100 sh Cat pf	s60wn 24¾	500 sh	do	b30	27

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

				Buying.	Selling.
American Gold				154½	155
American Silver, ¼s and ½s				144	146
Compound Interest Notes:—					
"	"	June,	1864	12½	12¾
"	"	July,	1864	12	12½
"	"	August,	1864	11¼	11¾
"	"	October,	1864	10¼	10¾
"	"	Dec.,	1864	9¼	9¾
"	"	May,	1865	7¾	8
"	"	August,	1865	6¼	6¾
"	"	Sept.,	1865	5¾	6
"	"	October	1865	5½	5¾

—The Coal tonnage on the Schuylkill Navigation for the week ending

	Tons Cwt.
June 28, 1866 was:—	40,935 00
Corresponding week last year	22,133 10
Increase for the week	18,801·10
Tonnage for the season to date	560,935·15
Corresponding time last year	222,408·16
Increase for the season of 1866	338,526·19

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 29.—Cotton dull; sales of 1000 bales at 37@39c. Flour advanced 5@10c; sales of 9500 bbls. State, $6 30@10; Ohio, $8 90@13·75; Western, $6 30@9 65; Southern, $10 10@17; Canadian, $8 75@13 85. Wheat firm; sales unimportant. Corn declined 1c. for white; sales of 100 000 bush. at 87@88c. Beef quiet. Pork firm; sales of 2000 bbls. at $32·12½@32 25. Lard dull. Whisky dull.

NEW YORK, June 29.—Stocks are firmer. Cumberland preferred, 45; New York Central, 98¼; Reading, 109¾; Virginia 6s, 67; Erie Railroad, 62¾; Western Union Telegraph, 51¾; Tennessee 6s, 99; Carolinas, 85; Treasury 7 3-10s, 103¾; U. S. 10-40s, 97¼; U. S. 5s, 104¼; Gold, 154¾.

The Price of Gold.

NEW YORK, June 29—Noon.—Gold is quoted at 155.

A PANIC AMONG OXEN.—A terrible accident occurred three days since at a large cattle fair in Le Blanc, France. A sudden panic seized the oxen brought there for sale, which, to the number of more than one thousand two hundred, set off at a furious speed in the same direction, overthrowing everything in their way. At last they came to a wall and hedge enclosing a field, both of which were borne down by the shock, and the animals escaped into the country. As the ground on the outside of the fence was about four feet lower than on the inside, the oxen fell on each other, carrying with them seven or eight persons who happened to be near the spot. At the foot of the wall two men were found crushed to death, and four others severely injured, but only one of them dangerously. Two oxen were also killed. Seven persons received hurts by being thrown down and trampled on.

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I. H. JOSEPHS,
Attorney for Corporators.

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THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Commencement of the European War—The Situation from an American Stand-point.

From the Times.

The news from Europe yesterday announces, at last, the commencement of the European war. The honor of opening the ball has been awarded to Bismark. The Prussian troops have entered simultaneously the territory of Hanover and Saxony, thus giving the first practical reply to the resolutions of the Federal Diet. Austria can only meet this defiance with the splendid argument of her vast disciplined army, which will now of course at once be put in motion to take up the challenge in earnest.

We Americans regard these grand, imposing military movements almost purely from the critical stand-point. Our passions and our sympathies are not aroused specially for either of the chief combatants, nor is there any ground of principle to give direction to our opinions. We read the news and the State papers with an unbiassed judgment, and form our estimates of successive events entirely upon their merits. We suppose that most people have a sort of admiration for the audacity of the Prussian Minister, though few will deny that Austria is more nearly legally right in the position she has taken on the Holstein question.

The diplomatic documents emanating from Austrian sources have been of a higher order of ability than the Prussian, and their coolness and decision of statement have been such as to command universal respect. In regard to the military forces and prospects of the two powers, they are in each case such as to prevent anything like assurance in estimating the chances and results. If Prussia is the superior in equipment, and at least the equal in discipline, Austria is superior in numbers and in the cavalry arm. In the Austrian population, and consequently the army, are diverse in race and characteristics, the Prussian population are greatly wanting in unanimity of sentiment in supporting the war. If Austria is more easily defensible against invasion, Prussia has initiated the war by military movements which will give her very strong and defensible positions.

As to the relative generalship of the two armies, upon which so much depends, we cannot yet form judgments that are worth anything. Austria has commanders of experience and reputation, foremost of whom is Benedek; but the Prussian army, on great occasions, has always been notable for producing able leaders. As to financial condition, Prussia has unquestionably a great superiority; but Austria has promptly put herself in the way of providing means for one or two great campaigns, which will in all probability be the extent of the war; and even national bankruptcy is a circumstance which in Austria is by no means synonymous with national ruin. If Prussia has a powerful ally in Italy, Austria is evidently to have the aid of the more important minor German States, besides the moral support of the Confederation. If, in the course of events, France should throw her sword into the scale against Austria, the latter may find an equally formidable ally in the great Russian empire. To Prussia at least the friendship of France will be dangerous, while that of Russia for Austria will have no counterbalancing perils to the latter.

In speaking, at the opening of these remarks, of our want of sympathy with either of the combatants, we did not allude to the case of Italy. With the Italian people the Americans agree in this matter, both in feeling and principle. The aspirations of Italy for territorial unity and the liberal constitutional principles of the Italian Government, have too close a kinship with American aspirations and principles not to compel a profound sympathy with them on our part under the circumstances in which they are placed. Without Venetia and Rome, Italy is not only incomplete and weak, but her very existence is constantly endangered. With the possession of these detached segments Italy would be able to complete the grand work begun seven years ago; she would be in a condition to attain that which has been the dream of her greatest sons for nigh a thousand years, but which princes and priests have combined for centuries to postpone and render unattainable.

That both Italian people and Government appreciate the situation in all its bearings, is beyond a doubt; and with such able administrators in the Government, such eminent commanders in the army, such universal military ardor, and such a profound enthusiasm for freedom and union among the entire people, we doubt not Italy will make an effort worthy of the new life to which she aspires. At the same time, the dangers of the crisis are unquestionably great; and though it is better for the Italian people to look at the hopes and promises than the dangers, we at this point need not be blind to the latter. She has a mighty foe in Austria, whole province she would assail, and for the successful assault of which it will require something more than the enthusiasm and numerical strength of which she is possessed. Moreover, of all the parties to the combat, Italy can worst endure defeat. It is conceded on all hands, and even in Italy itself, that failure in this great effort would involve the dissolution of the Government and nationality, and would either throw Italy into the hands of the princes who are eagerly waiting for her fall, or would make her subservient to foreign domination.

War!

From the Tribune.

Negotiations are at an end and war is begun. Long as it was postponed, it comes at last so suddenly that the actual outbreak of hostilities seems to take Europe by surprise. It is impossible not to admire the rapidity and decision which Prussia displays at the crisis, and which have given her a signal advantage in the first military movements. The vote of the Federal Diet to arm its forces removed the last inducement for delay on the part of Prussia, and as there was nothing more to be gained by diplomacy, Bismark instantly drew the sword. The Diet voted on the 14th. On the 15th the Prussian armies had entered Saxony and Hanover. The latter State will be instantly overrun and possessed, and unless its Austrian vote in the Diet is disavowed, Prussia will henceforth treat Hanover as a conquered province, whose resources of men and money and supplies are to be absolutely at her disposal. It will be the same with the other German States in the North. They fall to Prussia by their geographical situation, and such of them as rejected the opportunity to become her allies can have no hope of escaping the utmost rigors of a hostile military occupation.

But the chief military interest of this news centres in Saxony. The positions of neither the Prussian nor Austrian *corps d'armee* are so clearly known as to enable us to say certainly to which side Dresden is to fall. The telegrams which we printed in yesterday's issue, are confused, and cannot be taken as a guide. They assume that Benedek, the Austrian commander, will seize Dresden, but the two armies are about equidistant from that city, and if there be a chance for the Prussians to get possession of the Saxon capital, they will try hard for it. Saxony itself is all for Austria, and will put her railways at Benedek's disposal, while the Prussians must trust to their own resources; but as Prussia has a clear day's start of her enemy, it is not certain she may not reach Dresden first.

The possession of Dresden, to whichever side it may fall, will be a most important advantage. Just south of the city lies the ground which the wars of Frederick made famous, and which ever since has been reckoned an impregnable position. An army once established in it could not be dislodged without a long campaign. If Prussia gets it she will have her grasp on the neck of Saxony, and that ill-fated kingdom may once more have cause to repent its suicidal proclivity towards Austrian alliances. It must be admitted, however, that all probabilities point to the seizure and permanent occupation of this region by the Austrian forces.

From Italy we have the news that Cialdini was expected to cross the Po on the 14th with 80,000 men, and we presume there is no doubt that military plans had been perfectly agreed on between Italy and Prussia, so that the first shot fired on the Saxon or Silesian frontier was echoed back from Venetia. Austria is not less alarmed by a reported movement of an Italian detachment into Hungary. Massing the strength of her army to meet her antagonist on the North, Austria is numerically weak against Italy, and plans for nothing more than a defensive campaign in Venetia at present. How much defensive tactics will avail against the enthusiasm and impetuous courage and overwhelming numbers of the Italian army, we shall be likely to learn very soon.

It is scarcely worth while to speculate on the few hints we get of the opening campaign. The one thing certain is that a great European war is to be fought, and that its results lie beyond all foresight. Already the German Confederation disappears from the political map, dissolved by the stern decree of Prussia, and left dependent on the fortune of war for the ultimate disposition of its component States. Reckoning Italy and Prussia against Austria and such of the minor German States as she may be able to control, the balance of forces is so even that the future of Europe may be said to lie in the genius of the generals who command the opposing armies.

Participation of the South in National Politics.

From the World.

The leading idea of the late call for a National Convention is the right of the Southern States to participate in Federal politics. But while the call is a confession that *something* ought to be done, it is equally a proof that those who issued it have no very distinct notion as to *what* ought to be done. It is not to be a nominating convention, for no national officers are to be elected until 1868. It is not a convention to deliberate upon a platform of principles, for the platform of the convention is laid down beforehand by the issuers of the call, and no members are to be admitted who do not first signify their assent to it. The convention is not called to demonstrate the numbers that adhere to President Johnson, for the delegates to it being elected by no well defined constituencies, there will be no means of knowing whether those constituencies are large or small. If the Democratic party had called such a convention (which there was no occasion for doing), the statistics of the last elections would afford a near approximation to the numbers it represented. The only points of interest on which any new light is needed from a political convention, are the number of Republicans who indorse the policy of the President, and the vigor with which they are willing to support it. We do not see that the proposed convention is likely to afford any authentic information on either. It is known, as well now as it can ever be, that every Democrat in the Northern States favors the immediate restoration of the Union. It is also known, with equal certainty, that the whole voting population of the Southern States, without distinction of party, favor the immediate admission of the Southern representatives. Northern Democrats and Southern citizens neither need, ask, nor will tolerate any other platform on this subject than the messages and speeches of President Johnson. If the platform of the proposed convention contains more than is in these, it is superfluous; if only what is in these, it is a vain repetition; if anything contrary to what is in these, it cannot be tolerated. About principles, the country needs to learn nothing new, either from a convention or from any other source. About men, nothing is doubtful but the sentiments, the numbers, and the future course of the conservative Republicans.

The proposed convention cannot certify their numbers, nor is it probable that it will have sufficient courage to declare that they will, if necessary, act with the great party which is unequivocally committed to the policy of the President. The convention will be simply a large public meeting; but different from an ordinary public meeting in the fact that its numbers will prove nothing. A local mass meeting proves that the sentiments which pervade it have many adherents in that locality. But a convention of delegates self-elected, or elected nobody knows by whom, must derive its whole importance from the personal weight of its members. But as they are to meet neither to transact business nor to define principles, it is difficult to see what they will find to do when they get together.

The aimless and unbusiness-like character of the proposed Convention is apparent in the call. Why are the nine Territories and the District of Columbia invited? They send no members to Congress; they participate in no Federal elections; whether their people are for or against the admission of the Southern representatives cannot weigh a feather on the result. It is futile to say that they are wanted to swell the voice of public sentiment. Excepting the conservative Republicans, the sentiments of the whole country have been already pronounced, and how many conservative Republicans there are in the Territories cannot be ascertained by this method, even if it were of any political consequence.

The invitation addressed to the Southern States signifies quite as little. Until there is a political revolution in the North, the Southern States are practically in the same condition as the Territories. They count for nothing so long as the members they elect to Congress are excluded. The only way in which the Southern States can accomplish anything in national politics, at present, is by concerted action among themselves. If there were any difference of opinion (which there is not) in that section in respect to the Constitutional amendment, a *Southern* convention for mutual consultation would be fit and seasonable. The intention of the radicals is to create a party in the South who will prefer to purchase admission by ratifying the amendment. As there is no such party there yet, no concentration is needed to defeat it.

The South, by united action, can preserve the Constitution as it is; which they will do on the same principle that a creditor keeps fast hold of the note of a solvent debtor, refusing to compromise what he can legally claim, and expects ultimately to collect. In this view the South can be of the greatest service, and it will no doubt be true to its own interests. But other participation in national politics it can have none; and there is no reason why it should go into a national convention with men who stand with one foot on the Republican platform, and seek advice as to whether it is expedient to leave it.

There is no reason why Democrats should go to this convention, for their principles are known perfectly, and their numbers as nearly as is possible by any other means than the next election returns. There is no need of the South going to the convention to prove either their indorsement of the President's policy, or the futility of that indorsement, so long as they are kept in the condition of Territories. The coming battle is to be decided in the North, and in the North nobody's position is doubtful except that of the conservative Republicans. If the convention they have called shall commit them unequivocally to the policy of the President, shall separate them irrevocably from the main body of their party, and shall make them willing to cast their votes where they will be most effective in defeating the radicals, it will have accomplished some good. But we do not see how its action is to commit anybody besides those who participate in it.

The Unfinished Business Before Congress.

From the Herald.

It is regarded as probable at Washington that with the adjournment of the two Houses of Congress to-day or to-morrow they will stand adjourned for a week or two, so as to give the members an opportunity to spend the Fourth of July at their homes. There appear to be no signs as yet of an early termination of the session, while there are many reasons for believing that it will be an unusually long one.

First, the budget of unfinished business between the two Houses is heavy, and it embraces a number of unusually important measures. Among them are the unfinished internal revenue tax bill; the new tariff bill, with its soos to the manufacturing classes of all sorts, especially the iron and coal interests of Pennsylvania; various propositions in reference to the public debt, currency, national banks, etc.; the bankrupt bill; several conflicting bills for a reorganization of the army, giving us a peace establishment ranging from fifty to seventy-five thousand men; one or two bills on Southern reconstruction, appendages to the Constitutional amendment now before the States; the new Freedmen's Bureau bill; several of the appropriation bills; and perhaps from the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, within a short time, a report bearing upon the Mexican question and embodying some very decisive legislative measure in behalf of the Monroe doctrine.

Here is a catalogue sufficient, even with all the work done upon it, for two or three months of industrious legislation. Nor can the present session be closed without final action upon most of these measures, unless the Republican party have become indifferent to public opinion. In going into these fall elections, they must have something to show the people in justification of this long session, or the radicals will fare badly for it at the polls. For campaign purposes in the Pennsylvania October contest, we anticipate a tariff bill which will be satisfactory to the all absorbing Pennsylvania protectionists. This is doubtless set down on "the slate" of old Thad. Stevens as a necessary measure to head off President Johnson and Senator Cowan, the conservative Republicans and the "fierce Democracie" in the old Keystone State.

It will be remembered that over these even the Democrats, in the Presidential struggle of 1844, carried the flag of "Polk, Dallas, and the Tariff of 1842"—a high protective tariff. It will be remembered that even James Buchanan, though servile to the Southern lords of the Democracy in everything else, actually, in his messages to Congress, dared to oppose the free-trade theories of his Secretary of the Treasury, Howell Cobb. It was because protection was then, as it is now, the ruling idea of Pennsylvania. Hence, regardless of the time it may occupy, we may expect a new tariff law from "old Thad," this session, as political capital for Pennsylvania in October.

Lastly, in order to head off "Andy Johnson" in the matter of the distribution of the Federal patronage, it is possible that if some bill to hold him in check be not passed, there may be no closing of this session of Congress this side the Pennsylvania State election. "Old Thad," has given notice that the House of Representatives is a grand jury, and the Senate the authorized high court for the examination and punishment of officials who undertake the game of turning out faithful subordinates because of their loyalty to their principles. Here is another object to the dominant party for indefinite prolongation of the present session. In truth, from the manner in which the days, weeks, and months of this session have been frittered away, with nearly all the important practical measures reported still hanging unfinished between the two Houses, we are drawn to the conclusion that the main object of the radicals, since their rupture with President Johnson, has been, and is, to continue in session as long as expedient to protect their followers in the Custom Houses, Revenue and Post Offices of the country, by holding the rod of impeachment over the President's head. Thus situated, it would appear that nothing but some bold and startling measures of self-protection could save him from the inglorious task of Samson, of "grinding in the prison house." On the other hand, even if it be true, that "when the sky falls we shall catch larks," the promise is not very encouraging.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—

ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical, and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.

There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.

For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.

EASTON, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866. 5 10

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—OFFICE, No. 227 S. FOURTH STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29, 1866.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on Saturday, June 30th, and re-opened on Friday, July 13th, 1866.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes payable in cash, on and after July 12th, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th instant.

All payable at this office.

6 22 1m S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

THE OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED Officers, and Privates of the THIRD PENNSYLVANIA ARTILLERY desiring to take part in the Celebration of the Fourth of July, and also to form a permanent organization of Mounted Artillery, are requested to meet at Town Hall, N. THIRD Street, on FRIDAY EVENINGS or at City Arsenal, BROAD and RACE Streets, on MONDAY EVENINGS.

J. B. BLAKE, Late Major 3d Pennsylvania Artillery.

6 25mw3t*

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF the PHILADELPHIA AND BOSTON PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of THREE (3) CENTS per share, clear of State tax, payable after July 1, at the office of the Company, No. 228 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia.

NATHAN HAINES, Secretary and Treasurer.

Philadelphia, June 29, 1866. 6 22 4t]

NOTICE.—ON AND AFTER THE 15th instant the UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., will be open for the reception of visitors.

BENJAMIN A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

6 8 1m*

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment; no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown. GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR; ALSO, Regenerating Extract of Mhalleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 3

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy, No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

7 17 5

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDE BOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

B. J. WILLIAMS,

No 16 North SIXTH Street,

MANUFACTURER OF

VENETIAN BLINDS AND WINDOW SHADES.

The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest prices. 6 5 1mrp

STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.

SAFE FOR SALE

A SECOND-HAND

Farrel & Herring Fire-Proof Safe

FOR SALE.

APPLY AT THIS OFFICE.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,

Northwest Corner of EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets,

Have just opened a new lot of French Lawns, at 25 and 31 cents a yard.

Black and white Plaid Mozambiques, 25 cents a yard.

Plain color Barèges, 37½ cents.

Plain color Crape Mareiz, 40 cents a yard.

Fine quality Black Alpacas.

Fine quality black all-wool Delaines.

BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS, VERY CHEAP.

Heavy black Gros Grain Silks, $1 75 a yard.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

Soft finish Jaconets, 25, 28, 31½, 40, and 50 cents.

Soft finish Cambrics, very cheap.

White Swiss, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks.

Shirred Muslins 87½c., $1 25, and $1 60 a yard.

White Piques, very cheap.

LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS!

Best makes of Shirting Linens.

Table Linens by the yard.

8-4 and 10-4 Linen Table Cloths, very cheap.

Linen Napkins, $2 38, $2 50, $2 60, and $2 75 per dozen.

Linen Towels, 25, 28, 31, 37½ and 50 cents a yard.

Best quality American Prints, warranted fast colors, 20 cents a yard.

Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.

Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.

A good assortment of Hosiery and Gloves.

Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs.

Gents' Neck-ties, Shirt Fronts, and Suspenders.

Linen Fans, very cheap. Silk Fans, very cheap.

French Extracts, Pomades, and Soaps, Buffalo Hair Brushes, Tooth and Nail Brushes, etc.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

N. B.—A large assortment of Ballardvale Flannels, bought before the advance, and selling at less than sale prices. 2 4½

SHETLAND SHAWLS.

Shetland Shawls, $3·50.

Shetland Shawls, $4·00.

Shetland Shawls, $5·00.

Sea-Side Shawls, $6·00 to $10·00.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

6 26]

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

LINEN LAWNS.

100 PIECES LINEN LAWNS AT 35 CENTS.

100 PIECES ORGANDY LAWNS, AT 25 CENTS.

50 PIECES FINE WHITE PIQUE AT 65 CENTS.

300 PIECES PLAIN AND PLAID MUSLINS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

6 26]

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

CAPE MAY

ATLANTIC CITY,

AND LONG BRANCH.

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,

No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,

HAVE OPENED ON THE 14TH INST.,

A new and desirable lot of

ZEPHYR NIT SHAWLS

Suitable for the Watering Places, including a splendid assortment of

WHITE GOODS.

PUCKED MUSLIN,
SHIRRED MUSLIN,
SWISS MUSLIN,
PLAID NAINSOOK,
STRIPED NAINSOOK,
CAMBRIC NAINSOOK.

9 12

No. 1024 CHESTNUT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES,

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET,

OFFERS AT LOW PRICES,

2000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,

Including all varieties Shirred, Puffed, Tucked, Plaid, Striped, Plain and Figured MUSLINS, suitable for White Bodies and Dresses.

100 pieces PRINTED LINEN LAWNS, desirable styles for Dresses.

Cluny, Valenciennes and other Laces; Insertings, Edgings, Flouncings and Bands, Handkerchiefs, Veils, Collars, Sleeves, etc.

The above are offered for sale CHEAP, and in great VARIETY.

LADIES WOULD DO WELL TO EXAMINE.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET. No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTING, Oil Cloth, and Window Shades.—W. F. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, will open this morning from Auction—Ingrain Carpets, all wool, new styles, 87c., $1, $1 25 $1 50; Ingrain Carpets, wool filling, 50, 62, 75c.; Three-ply Carpets, $2 12; English Tapestry Brussels only $1 87 worth $2 50; Entry and Stair Carpets, 25, 37, 50, 62 and 75c.; Hemp Carpets, 37, 50 and 62c.; Rag Carpets, 62c.; Floor Oil Cloths, 75, 87, $1; Gilt Bordered Window Shades $1 50 to $3; Plain Buff, Green, Brown and Drab Shading, 50c.; Canton Matting, 37 and 50c.; Dimity Bed Quilts, only $3; Blankets, $6 and $7 worth $8 and $10; Sheeting Muslins, 35c; Linen Drillings, 37 and 50c.; cheap Table Linens, Towellings, and Napkins; French Lawns, 25 and 31c. Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 6 9

J. CHAMBERS, NO. 810 ARCH STREET. WHITE GOODS BARGAINS.

Shirred Muslins for waists.

Marseilles for dresses.

Large Plaid and Stripe Nainsook.

French Muslin, two yards wide, 65 cents.

Hamburg Edgings and Insertions.

Swiss Edgings and Insertions.

Cambric Edgings and Insertions.

Lama and Cambric Lace Points.

Lama and Cambric Lace Bournous.

Shetland Shawls, bargains. 6 29 12t

628 HOPKINS' 628

HOOP-SKIRT

Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,

Above Sixth street, Philadelphia.

Wholesale and Retail.

Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Those of "*OUR OWN MAKE*" are *superior* in *finish* and *durability* to any other Skirts *made*, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. 2 4 5

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS,

DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,

WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,

WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED,

802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of

Diamonds,

Watches,

Jewelry,

Silverware, Etc.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 25



SILVER AND PLATED GOODS,

OF THE

Most Superior Workmanship,

AT THE

NEW STORE,

No. 704 ARCH STREET.

The undersigned (late of the famous Rogers Bros Manufacturing Company) respectfully announce that they have opened a new and beautiful store for the sale of SILVER and PLATED WARE, at No 704 ARCH Street. Our long experience as manufacturers will enable us to keep nothing but first-class Goods, and those who may patronize our store will find our plated goods far superior to any ever imported, and our customers may rely on the goods being precisely what they are represented to be.

5 25] BOWMAN & LEONARD.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.

FARR & BROTHER, Importers,

No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,

11 11smth§rp Below Fourth.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 North SIXTH St.,

INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR FULL STOCK OF FANCY AND PLAIN

SILVER WARE,

Of the Finest Quality. [5 26 §

RICH JEWELRY

JOHN BRENNAN,

DEALER IN

DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY

Etc. Etc. Etc.

9 26§ No. 18 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.—THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE—SAILING EVERY OTHER SATURDAY.

The fine new Steamship TONAWANDA.....Captain JACOB TEAL

Cabin Passage.....$15 00

Deck Passage.....$8 00

The Steamship TONAWANDA, Jacob Teal, Commander, will commence receiving freight for the above port, at RACE Street Wharf, on THURSDAY, July 5, and sail SATURDAY, July 7, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Shippers are requested to send bills of lading with their goods.

The State-room accommodations of this steamer are of a superior and commodious character.

Freight for Charleston, S. C., can be forwarded via Savannah with quick despatch.

No bills of lading signed after vessel leaves the wharf.

S. FLANAGAN, President, No 420 South DELAWARE Avenue.

For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM DENNIS, Secretary and Treasurer.

6 28 8t

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.—THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Regular line—Sailing every other SATURDAY.

The fine new steamship PIONEER, Captain P. F. HOXIE, will commence receiving freight for the above port at RACE Street Wharf, on THURSDAY, June 28, and sail SATURDAY, June 30, at 10 A. M.

The State-rooms of this steamer are of a commodious and superior character.

Shippers will please send bills of lading with their goods, as none will be signed after the vessel leaves the wharf.

STEPHEN FLANAGAN, President, No. 420 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

For freight or passage, apply to WILLIAM DENNIS, Secretary and Treasurer, No. 115 WALNUT Street.

6 28 2t Consignees at Wilmington, WORTH & DANIEL.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE. 'ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS."

"HIBERNIA," "COLUMBIA,"
"CALEDONIA," "CAMBRIA,"
"BRITANNIA," "INDIA."

Steam to LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN, NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.

CABINS.....$90, $80, and $70

STEERAGE.....$30

THE PAID CERTIFICATES issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

Also, to and from ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.

Apply to W. A. HAMILL, Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE," 1 15 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Delaware & Wilmington Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., 3 16 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue

IC SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock, that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of Wetherstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" or Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT, Kensington Screw Dock, 1 15 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

ICE COMPANIES.

EASTERN ICE COMPANY.—SEASON OF 1866.—8 lbs. daily, 60 cents per week; 12 lbs daily 75 cents per week; 16 lbs. daily, 90 cents per week; 20 lbs daily, $1 05 per week. Depot, No. 241 QUEEN Street below Third. THOMAS J. LYONS, 6 1 JOHN S. MYERS.

FOR SALE,

TWO THOROUGH-BRED MARES,

BLACK AND SORREL, five years old; good in single and double harness, and under the saddle. The property of a general officer.

Apply at the SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL for particulars, to

HENRY W. JANES, Captain A. Q. M., 6 29 10t Brevet Major U. S. A.

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

No. 114 South THIRD Street,

BANKERS

AND

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

U. S. 6s OF 1881.

5-20s, OLD AND NEW.

10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,

7-30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES. 6 7 2m

U. S. SECURITIES.

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

16 S. THIRD ST. PHILADELPHIA. | 3 NASSAU ST. NEW YORK.

STOCKS AND GOLD

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION,

HERE AND IN NEW YORK. 21

DAVIES BROTHERS,

No. 225 DOCK STREET,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

BUY AND SELL

UNITED STATES BONDS 1881s, 5-20s, 10-40s.

UNITED STATES 7-30s, ALL ISSUES.

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated.

Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 §

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK HAS REMOVED

During the erection of the new Bank building, TO 1 17 4p

No. 305 CHESNUT STREET

5'20s.—FIVE-TWENTIES.

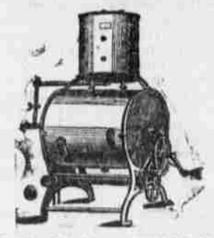
7'30s—SEVEN-THIRTIES WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

1 7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

GAS LIGHT

FOR THE COUNTRY.



FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES

FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, MILLS, HOTELS, CHURCHES, ETC

FURNISHING FROM TEN TO SIX HUNDRED LIGHTS, AS MAY BE REQUIRED.

This machine is guaranteed; does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week. The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, has gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE,

No. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

Where the machines can be seen in operation.

FERRIS & CO., Box 1491 P. O.

Send for a Pamphlet. 6 19

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC

Manufacturer of all kinds of

Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,

PHILADELPHIA. 3 15§



MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A writ or sale by the Hon. John Cadwalader, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to me directed will be sold at public sale to the highest and best bidder for cash, at PENNOCK'S HILLS, four miles from Avondale Station, Chester County, on WEDNESDAY, 11th day of July, a. d. 1866,

Fifty dozen unfinished Combs, one Heater, one Steam Indicator, two Grinders, one Steam Table, one Washer, one Shaft, Hangers, and Pulleys with Belting, two barrels containing Sulphur, one barrel Whiting, two barrels containing Rubber, one lot loose Rubber, one lot Rubber Scraps, ten dozen Paper Boxes and Wrapping Paper, four Buffers, two Grindstones, two Rubbing Frames with Standards and Spindles, one line of Shafting with Belting and Pulleys, two Vises, four Steam Tables, one Cutting Machine two hundred Metal Plates, one cake of Tallow, and one lot of Husks.

A deposit of ten per cent. will be required to be made at the time of sale on all purchases.

P. C. ELLMAKER, U. S. Marshal Eastern District Pennsylvania.

N. B.—Cars leave Thirty-first and Market streets at 7 A. M.

Philadelphia, June 27, 1866. 6 27 w6t

OUR PARIS LETTER.

The War Question—Patience of Austria—How Napoleon's Message was Received—The German Diet—The King of Belgium—Maximilian Bankrupt.

[EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

PARIS, June 15, 1866.

The European farce will, we doubt not, in a few days be played out, and the great drama which is being got up will not be long delayed. It is in the Elbe Duchies, which "old Palm" used to call the match which would set the Continent in a blaze, that the prelude to the drama has begun.

On the 11th of June the States of Holstein were to meet at Itzehoe, at the request of Austria; however, Prussia forbade the meeting, and arrested the Austrian Commissioner Lesser, who is now in durance vile in the prisons of Rendsburg. The Austrians, commanded by General Gablentz, took no steps to resist the Prussians, but quietly evacuated the Duchy of Holstein, passing through Hanover.

At the same time the representative of Austria at the "*Bund*," at Frankfort-on-the-Main, demanded that the Diet should immediately take *Federal proceedings* against Prussia.

THE PATIENCE OF AUSTRIA

at the present time merits the greatest eulogium, for it is impossible for any State to show more conciliation than the Viennese Cabinet. Public opinion in and out of Germany is quite with Austria; the German Diet is unanimous in siding with Hapsburg versus Hohenzollern.

Even in Prussia the liberal party is quite opposed to a war against Austria. All those who come forward to be elected members of the *Kammer* have to give a formal promise to refuse *money* to Bismark to go to war.

King Wilhelm has received more than a thousand numerously signed addresses, beseeching him not to bring the scourge of war on *Fatherland*. In Austria, on the contrary, the cry is "War to the knife" to Prussia and Bismark.

AUSTRIAN POLICY.

The Viennese Cabinet still maintains a purely defensive attitude towards Italy. Firmly implanted in the Quadrilateral, she will repulse any attack without crossing the limits assigned to her by the treaty of Villafranca. In acting thus she prevents any interference on the part of France in the conflict, whilst she can dispose of the greater part of her army against Prussia.

The great care of Austria has been that France would interfere in the quarrel; she seems now pretty sure that such will not be the case.

Yesterday, the 12th of June, when the legislative body was about to commence the discussion of the Budget, the President, Mons. Walewski, read a letter written to the Minister, Mons. Drouyn de Lhuys, of which the following is a *resume*:—

MESSAGE OF THE EMPEROR.

The Emperor's Message was received with great approbation by the Chambers.

Mons. Jules Favre, the radical leader, having shown a desire to discuss the matters going on in Italy and Germany, Mons. Rouher got the Chamber to vote that such a proceeding was entirely useless.

The French Government is desirous of maintaining its liberty of action, and is afraid of being bound by any declaration with which it might be reproached at any future period. In the meantime there is again a talk of a loan of several millions, that we may be prepared for any eventuality.

Garibaldi, still very wavering, has left Caprera. He is at present at Como, ready to throw himself on the Quadrilateral with his host of volunteers.

It is thought for the hundredth time that war is imminent. The heat in the north of Italy is now very great, and should the immense army on foot remain in a state of inaction, there might be great fear of illness attacking the soldiers.

Latest telegrams inform us that the Prussian Ambassador at Vienna, and the Austrian Ambassador at Berlin, have both demanded their passports.

THE 14TH OF JUNE

will be decisive, for to-morrow the German Diet will give its vote on the proposition of Austria demanding that the Germanic Confederation shall mobilize the Federal contingents. Should the Diet consent to the proposition of Austria, we may look forward to a general conflagration in Germany. Prussia, on the other hand, has been addressing a circular note to all the German States on the Federal reform, of which the following is the first article:—"The German parts of Austria are excluded from the Federal territory." This is about the counterpart of the proposition made by Austria to Prussia. Is there now any hope of matters being settled amicably?

Up to the present time it must be said that the prospects for Prussia are not very promising. When the Bund yesterday voted the Federal execution against her, Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, Wurtemburg, and many other minor States, sided with Austria. After the vote had been given by the Bund, Herr von Savigny, the Prussian Envoy at the Diet of Frankfort-on-the-Main, declared that he considered the Confederation to be at an end.

The decision of the Diet is a terrible blow for Prussia and a triumph for Austria. The Berlin Cabinet now stands quite isolated in Germany, as it may be said to be abandoned by almost all the States.

Austria now sees its forces and its resources doubled. It will command the greater part of the support of Fatherland.

Yesterday the Emperor, in answer to an address, said:—"I have done all I could to maintain peace and liberty in Germany, but everything has been done to prevent it."

We are now on the constant lookout for telegrams, and the newspaper offices are besieged from morning to night. Every minute may bring us intelligence that the first shot has been fired.

VISIT OF THE KING OF THE BELGIANS TO PARIS.

The mourning of Leopold II expired on the 10th inst., King Leopold I having died on the 10th of June, 1865. It is expected that he and his young queen will shortly be the guests of our Emperor at Fontainebleau.

PACKING UP AT MEXICO.

We learn that Maximilian wants more money to keep the *pot boiling*, to use a somewhat common expression. Our Government seems rather tired of the expensive transatlantic Government, and has informed Master Maximilian that there are no *effects*, and that he has overdrawn his account. It is said his Imperial Majesty has come to the determination of *cutting it*. Mexican bonds have come down with a run, and will soon be worth next to nothing.

The balance of the Bank of France to-day shows a receipt of 613 millions, perhaps one of the largest ever accumulated by that institution.

P. S.—A despatch arrived from Dresden at 5 o'clock this afternoon, and which has not been communicated to the newspapers, announces that the Prussians entered Saxony to-day.

Thus the long expected cannon-shot has at last been fired.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.

PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCILS.—The stated meeting of Councils was held yesterday afternoon.

Select Council—Mr. Gray, from the Committee on Water, reported a resolution, authorizing a contract with D. Cramer & Son, for building the engine and boiler-house for the water-works at Roxborough. Agreed to.

The following communication was received from the Mayor:—On the 26th instant I was officially informed by the Committee on Street Cleansing that the northern district of the city of Philadelphia is in a filthy condition. At the same time they furnished me with a copy of a resolution adopted by them recommending that the contract with Messrs. Hill & Smith should be annulled. Accepting the statement and adopting the suggestion of the Committee, I immediately notified Messrs. Hill & Smith that on the 1st day of July proximo their contract would cease and determine. After that date, therefore, no provision will exist for cleansing the northern district of the city; and as it is a matter of the first importance that this state of things should not be permitted to continue, I respectfully and earnestly urge upon Councils the necessity of adopting immediate measures to meet the emergency. In this connection it is proper to add that, although Messrs. Hill & Smith have failed to comply with the covenants of their contract, the experience of the past four months has satisfied me that the system of cleansing the city by competent contractors is decidedly the best that can be adopted." Referred to the Committee on Street Cleansing.

The Committee on Water reported an ordinance making an appropriation of $65,000 to lay a main on Columbia avenue. Postponed.

Mr. Spering, from the Committee on City Property, to which was referred the application of the City Solicitor for additional room, submitted a report. The committee say that the complaint of insufficient accommodations is a general one, the only public office buildings owned by the city being the small Row offices occupied by the county officers, and built more than half a century ago, when the population of the city was not one seventh of its present number. The wants of these officers have long since outgrown their accommodations, and the committee find it literally impossible to accommodate the City Solicitor in any building at present owned by the city. The committee report that the only remedy for this state of things is the erection of new public buildings, and would long since have recommended the creation of a loan for the purpose, but that the difficulties in the city finances growing out of the war induced them to withhold such recommendation; but as the necessity for such buildings is more and more pressing, they recommend that the whole subject be referred either to one of the joint standing committees of Councils, or to a joint special committee, with instructions to procure plans, specifications, and estimates of the cost of proper buildings, such committee to report to Councils as soon after the summer recess as possible. The committee also recommend that, with a view to provide funds for the erection of such public buildings without increasing the permanent debt, there be inserted in the tax levy for the next year an item of one-fourth of one per cent. for public buildings. This would yield on the present assessment the sum of about $400,000. If that amount should not be enough, a further sum could be levied in a subsequent year for the purpose.

The report closes with a resolution for the appointment of a special committee of five members from each Chamber to procure plans and the estimate of the cost of new buildings, and report after the summer recess. Agreed to.

Mr. Barlow, from the Committee on Street Cleansing, reported against granting the contractors for the Northern District $15,000 additional.

Mr. Barlow introduced a resolution directing the Chief Inspector of Streets to cleanse the Northern District until a new contract for the work has been entered into.

After considerable debate, Mr. Barlow said that, after again reading the ordinance, he was of opinion that the Committee on Street Cleansing had power to act. The resolution was then postponed.

Mr. Gray, from the Committee on Water, reported that, after examination, it was believed that the subject of supplying the city with water from the Perkiomen was worthy of a more extended investigation. The committee report an ordinance appointing James F. Smith, William E. Morris, and Chief Engineer Birkenbine a commission to examine and report upon the subject. An appropriation of $6000 is made to meet the expense.

Mr. Hodgdon introduced a resolution authorizing the Mayor to advertise for proposals for cleansing the Northern District of the city. Referred to the Committee on Street Cleansing.

Mr. Hopkins introduced a resolution that the Mayor be requested to withhold the money due to Hill & Smith, street contractors, until satisfactory evidence is received that they have paid the laborers employed by them. Referred to the Committee on Street Cleansing.

Mr. Marcus offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Police to report an ordinance to prevent vagrancy. Agreed to.

The resolution from Common Council appointing a special committee in reference to the contract of Hill & Smith was concurred in. Adjourned.

In Common Council—A communication was presented from Hill & Smith, asking to be released from the contract for cleansing the northern part of the city, on the ground that there was great hostility manifested towards them. They also state that the streets in the District have been cleansed, as well as the inlets, and at a cost of $15,000 beyond the amount allowed by the contract.

On motion of Mr. Harper, the communication was referred to a joint special committee of three from each Chamber.

Mr. Derbyshire offered a resolution requesting the Mayor to withhold any moneys that may be due Hill & Smith, contractors for cleansing the Northern District of the city, until he (the Mayor) is satisfied that the laborers have been paid. Agreed to.

A communication was received from the Schuylkill River Passenger Railroad Company, asking the consent of Councils to lay their tracks in the streets named in the act incorporating the said Company.

Mr. Franciscus submitted a resolution giving the consent asked for.

Mr. Miller desired to know if this would interfere with the privileges granted the Hestonville Passenger Railroad.

Mr. Franciscus replied that the difficulties between the two companies had been settled.

Mr. Hancock desired to know in what way the matter had been settled—whether the arrangement was for the benefit of the companies or the citizens?

Mr. Franciscus said the arrangement made between the two companies is, that each shall use the tracks laid, and each bear a proportionate expense of the work.

After some further discussion the resolution was adopted. Adjourned.

RELIEF OF COLORED FREEDMEN—ANNUAL REPORT.—The third annual report of the Executive Board of the Friends' Association of Philadelphia for the Relief of Colored Freedmen has just been issued. The report states that the Executive Board have to acknowledge a continuation of the sympathy and support from Friends, both of this country and Great Britain. During the year ending in May last, contributions to the amount of $53,718·07 were received, of which $34,056·60 were from Friends in this country, and $19,661·47 from Great Britain. The expenditures during the same period amounted to $69,249·19, leaving a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of $11,524·87. The total contributions since the organization of the Association amount to $171,771·25.

The Board also report that the work of instruction has grown very much within the past year. In the State of North Carolina 18 schools were opened, with 2500 scholars, and an average attendance of 1450. The total number taught in three districts is about 4370.

POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE.—The Thirteenth Annual Commencement of the Polytechnic College took place last evening at Concert Hall, in the presence of a large assemblage.

The exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Reed, after which an address was delivered by Major Richard S. Smith, President of Girard College.

The degrees were then conferred by Matthew Newkirk, Esq., President of the Board of Trustees, upon the following graduates:—

Bachelors of Civil Engineering—William G. Beatty, of Saltzburg, Pa.; Thomas S. Bishop, of Columbus, N. J.; John C. Dimmick, of Mauch Chunk, Pa.; Harry Firmstone, of Easton, Pa.; Charles G. Franklin, of Woodbury, N. J.; Domingo Garcia, of Havana, Cuba; Percival A. Hannah, of Salem, N. J.; Clayton L. Hagy, of Philadelphia; John S. Hendrickson, Jr., of Holmdel, N. J.; Augustus Mordecai, of Philadelphia; Albert L. Scherzer, of Annville, Pa.; Silas L. Schumo, of Woodbury, N. J.; Louis G. Schrack, of Norristown, Pa.

Bachelors of Mechanical Engineering—E. Dallett Hemphill, of West Chester, Pa.; Thomas Hunt, of Catasauqua, Pa.; Joseph H. Moore, of Trenton, N. J.; Henry F. Myers, of Philadelphia; William M. Philips, of Torresdale, Pa.

Bachelors of Mine Engineering—William N. Allen, of Philadelphia; Charles H. Baker, do.; R. Edgar Hastings, do.

An address was then delivered by Benjamin H. Brewster, Esq.

During the past year the pupils numbered about 140, and represented almost every State of the Union. There were also pupils from Cuba, Peru, and Chili.

FUNERAL OF REV. DR. KENNARD.—The funeral of the late Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, D. D., pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, took place yesterday afternoon, from the residence of the deceased, in Eighth street, above Wallace. The remains were accompanied to the church, in Eighth street, above Green, by a large number of clergymen of various denominations, and the building was crowded to its utmost capacity. The services were conducted by Rev. Thomas Winter, D. D. After singing and reading of the Scriptures, an impressive and eloquent prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Newton, of the Episcopal Church. A short address was delivered by Rev. J. Wheaton Smith, who feelingly alluded to the eminently Christian characteristics of the deceased. He believed him to have been not only a good minister, but a peculiar sort of a good minister—one whose kindly disposition, frank and genial manners, and marked purity of character had at once endeared him to those who knew him, and won souls to the cause of Christ. During his pastorate of twenty-eight years, he had received into the church 2139 persons.

Rev. Dr Brainerd, of the Presbyterian Church, and Rev. Messrs Henson and Boardman, of the Baptist Church, followed in short addresses, eulogistic of the character of the deceased, after which the audience were permitted to take a last view of the remains. The interment took place at South Laurel Hill.

SOLDIERS' MEETINGS.—A large meeting of soldiers was held last evening, at Fifth and Buttonwood streets, for the purpose of urging upon Congress the necessity of passing the act granting bounties to the soldiers. William B. Mann presided. Speeches were made by Mr. Mann, General Owens, and others, setting forth the claims of the soldiers to the bounty.

There is to be a meeting of the 73d Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, on Saturday evening, at the northeast corner of Fourth and Cherry streets, to complete the arrangements of taking part in the celebration of the flag presentation on the Fourth of July. The 73d Regiment expect to make a most creditable appearance. They were connected with the famous "White Star Division," of the 20th Army Corps, and they will be commanded by Major C. A. Goebel, who returned with it to the city; it was formerly commanded by Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General Charles Cresson, who is expected to take part in the ceremonies. All officers and men are invited to attend the last meeting.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.

Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. 1 31 ly

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Begins at 8 o'clock.
THIS EVENING,
The Gorgeous Spectacle in four parts, of the NAIAD QUEEN.
After long and expensive preparation.
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY.
Picturesque Moonlight View of the Rhine
HAUNT OF THE NAIADS.
Waters of silver bear up numberless Naiads.
THE BATH OF BEAUTY.
The Treasures of the Mighty Rhine Discovered.
THE CAVERN OF RICHES.
Magical Transformation to the Glittering and Stalactitic Hall of the Naiads—Scene Last, THE RHINE—This vast scene rises and discovers
THE HOME OF THE NAIADS,
in the Coral Caves beneath the Waters.
THE QUEEN ON HER THRONE.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS,
June 29th and 30th.
ROBERT HELLER'S
THIRD GRAND PROGRAMME,
Embracing, among other novelties, the Cabalistic Cookery, the Witches' Pole, the Wonderful Clock, and the Musical Burlesque of Dixie, by Robert Heller; Prudent's Caprice from Lucia, and the humorous musical sketch called
REMINISCENCES; OR, THE STORY OF THE MAN WHO WENT TO SEE FAUST.
In preparation, and will be produced next week, the wonderful and amusing
ANTHROPOGLOSSI.
And the new pantomime extravaganza,
THE SCARLET SPIRIT;
OR, MEPHISTOPHELES LET LOOSE.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE, COOL AND COMFORTABLE.
MATINEE—MATINEE—SATURDAY at 2 o'clock.
Admission 30 cents.
THIS EVENING,
the Original, World-Renowned and Only
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
from No. 472 Broadway, New York.
NEIL AND DAN BRYANT .... Proprietors
Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Commence at 8.
Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 cents; Orchestra, 75 cents; Gallery, 25 cents.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
PILGRIM'S BENEFIT,
THIS (Friday) EVENING, June 29th.
BRILLIANT ATTRACTION,
Comedy, Drama, and Farce
FRANK DREW AS HANDY ANDY.
Songs, Dances Burlesques, &c.
And the glorious comic pantomime of the
MAGIC RING. 1t

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720—726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS NIGHTLY.
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT,
And EVERY NIGHT in connexion with our
EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city, will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6 16§

GYMNASIUM
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN
N. E. CORNER OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING,
ALL SUMMER.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, the best preventive against sickness of the coming summer.
5 24 3m Professors HILLEBRAND & LEWIS.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 28§ UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND NATIONAL CONCERT
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS'
NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOME FUND,
UNDER AUSPICES OF THE
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
AT GROVER'S THEATRE,
On Thursday Evening, August 2, 1866.

300,000 tickets will be sold at $1 each—75,000 presents awarded, valued at $250,000! $25,000 of the profits to be given to the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home Fund, $2500 to the Washington Male and Female Orphan Asylum, the balance, after deducting expenses, to be paid to the Treasurer of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, of Washington, D. C.

TICKETS CAN BE OBTAINED AT THE OFFICE OF WILLIAM E. OWENS, NO 527 CHESNUT STREET; ALSO, SENT TO ANY POST OFFICE IN THE COUNTRY PROMPTLY BY MAIL.

LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE AWARDED:

1 Three-story Brick Residence, H street, between Sixth and Seventh	$18,000
1 Three-story Brick Residence, Second street, near E	10,000
1 Three-story Brick Residence, Tenth street, between M and N	8,000
1 Two-story Brick Residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5,000
1 Two-story Brick Residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5,000
2 Fine City Lots, on Seventh street north	4,000
1 Splendid Carriage, Horses, and Harness, complete	4,000
1 Splendid Diamond Ring	2,000
1 Set Diamonds, complete (Pin, Ear-rings and Rings)	1,000
1 Grand Piano (Steinway's)	1,500
1 Solid Silver Tea Set	1,000
10 Grand Pianos, $600 each	6,000
10 Grand Pianos, $500 each	5,000
100 Gents' Gold Watches, 200 each	20,000
50 Ladies' Gold Watches, $125 each	6,250
5 Grand Melodeons, $200 each	1,000
80 American Case Silver Watches, $75 each	6,000
75 Hunting Case Silver Watches $40 each	3,000
50 Diamond Rings, $100 to $200 each	7,500
25 Diamond Pins, $100 each	2,500
40 Sewing Machines, $100 each	4,000
20 Sewing Machines, $75 each	1,500
20 Silver-plated Tea Sets, $75 each	1,500
50 Silver Castors $25 each	1,250
5,000 Clocks Albums Jewelry, etc., $6 to $10 each	41,000
10,000 Tea and Table Spoons etc., $2 to $5 each	25,000
10,000 Gold Pens, Sleeve Buttons, etc., $1 to $3 each	14,000
49,453 Books, Cutlery, Engravings etc., $1 to $10 each	50,000
Total	$250,000

The awards will be made after the concert on the stage of the theatre, where three thousand persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed by the audience to superintend the same.

Printed lists of awards will be published and supplied to agents and ticket holders. Parties having tickets will retain them until after the awards are made, and if their numbers appear on the list they will forward their tickets immediately, with full directions as to the shipping of goods or deeds for the property. Tickets for sale at all the principal hotels, book and music stores in the city, and at the headquarters in the mammoth fair building for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home fund, corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue Washington, D. C.

The Directors appeal to the liberality of the people to give this enterprise their kind support, and thereby assist in relieving the wants of the orphans of our fallen comrades.

MANAGING DIRECTORS.
Major H. A. HALL,
President Soldiers' and Sailors' Union,
Colonel CHARLES E. CAPEHART,
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Cashier National Bank of the Metropolis.

All persons favorably disposed are requested to act as agents, but no commissions will be allowed.

Money should in all cases be sent by Post Office order, draft, express, or registered letters.

In every case send the name and Post Office address, county and State of each separate subscription, and inclose stamp. All orders for tickets must be addressed to
WILLIAM S. MORSE,
Secretary Soldiers' and Sailors' National Concert,
Washington, D. C.,
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Refer, by permission, to
Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. A.
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Major G. M. Van Buren, N. Y. 6 23 lm

NATATORIUM AND PHYSICAL INSTITUTE,
BROAD STREET, BELOW WALNUT
SWIMMING SCHOOL
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FOR LADIES, CHILDREN,
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The Swimming Department, on the "Fourth," will be open from
6 A. M. to 6 P. M. ONLY.
No Ladies' swimming, and no instruction given on that day. 6 26 6trp

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GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK.
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PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
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MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT, } To all parts of the world.
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On Goods by River, Canal, Lake and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100,000	United States 5 per cent. loan '71	$95,000 00
120,000	" 6 " " '81	128,500 00
200,000	" 7 3-10 per cent. loan Treasury Notes	94,375 00
100,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent Loan	90,555 00
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53,250 00
25,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112,812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,580 00
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250 00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
170,700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage first liens on City Property	170,000 00
$1,036,850	Par. Market value	$996,560 00
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	121,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	49,511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $1133. Estimated value	2,910 00
	Cash in Banks $55,956 89; Cash in Drawer 678 48	56,635 37
		$1,253,630 18

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1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL
FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851·96.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,543 15
Premiums	1,162,308 81

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467 53. INCOME FOR 1866 $310,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

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NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT
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Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $10 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent. securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week if disabled to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

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GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.
This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only*. Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.
701
Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than
$500,000
Disbursed on this account within the past few years.
For the present the office of this company will remain at
No. 415 WALNUT STREET,
But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.
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THE PROVIDENT
LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania, Third Month 22d, 1865. INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, and GRANTS ANNUITIES.
CAPITAL, $150,000.
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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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INSURANCE COMPANIES.

CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.
THE UNITED STATES ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Syracuse, New York, insures against
DEATH FROM EVERY CAUSE,
Whether ACCIDENT, CHOLERA, or DISEASE of any kind, with weekly compensation for DISABILITY from ACCIDENT.
COMBINED POLICIES FROM ONE TO FIVE YEARS.
ACCIDENT POLICIES FROM ONE MONTH TO TEN YEARS.
NO MEDICAL EXAMINATION REQUIRED FOR ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

This is the only Company authorized to issue COMBINED LIFE and ACCIDENT POLICIES.

In view of the probability of the visitation of CHOLERA this summer, this opportunity of insuring against it for a brief period, at economical rates, should command the attention of every one; while the combination of ACCIDENT risk offered with it enables those residing in the City, or transacting business here and returning to the country daily, to guard against every form of
DISEASE OR CASUALTY.
Permits issued for travel to Europe, etc. Active Solicitors wanted.
WM. A. STEPHENS, General Agent,
6 11 lm No. 501 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.
John L. Hodge, M. B. Mahoney, John T. Lewis, William S. Grant, Robert W. Leaming, D. Clark Wharton, Samuel Wilcox, Lawrence Lewis, Jr., David Lewis, Benjamin Etting, Thomas H. Powers, A. R. McHenry, Edmond Castillon, Louis C. Norris.
JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 1§

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.

I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee in a certain Indenture of Mortgage of the property hereinafter described executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me, as Mortgagee in Trust, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $225,000 which Mortgage is dated the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1859, in mortgage book A, pages 503-4-5-6-7 and 8, and in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre, on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859, in mortgage book E, page 170, etc., do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds, I will, in pursuance of the written request to me directed of the holders of more than $50,000 in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said Mortgage, expose to public sale and sell to the highest and best bidder by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1866, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said mortgaged premises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from the point of intersection with the Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad near Tyrone, Blair county, Pennsylvania to Phillipsburg, Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed together with all and singular the railways, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights, and all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said Company, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived and to arise from the same, and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots, or stations between said points, with all the buildings standing thereon or procured therefor

AND GENERALLY

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle-works, tool-houses, coal houses wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots depot grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate buildings and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property, and to the said section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

The said section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, extending from the intersection of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the railroad formerly belonging to the Tyrone and Lockhaven Railroad Company, but now to the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Company, is about 20 miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within 20 days thereafter.

PAYMENT on account of the said balance of purchase money, to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of the said bonds, may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds or coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase money being paid as aforesaid, the Trustee will execute and deliver a deed or conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises, may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. Third street, Philadelphia.
JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee,
No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 21 m&m Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of RUDOLPH BUCKIUS, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of C. A. VAN KIRK, Trustee appointed by the Court to make sale of the real estate belonging to the heirs of said decedent, under proceedings in partition, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on TUESDAY, July 3d, 1866 at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
W. D. BAKER, Auditor.
6 22 fmw5t*

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of WILLIAM CUSACK, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of MARY CUSACK, Acting Executrix and Trustee of said decedent, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on THURSDAY, July 5, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his Office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
W. D. BAKER, Auditor.
6 22 fmw5t*

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 4, 1866.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a writ of scire facias will be issued upon the following claim, at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, unless the same is paid within that time to
W. A. SLIVER, Attorney-at-Law,
No. 3 N. SEVENTH Street.

"CITY" TO USE OF LANE SCHOFIELD vs. Franklin Fire Insurance Company. C. P., December T., 1865. No. 28. For paving, $74·43, lot N. E. corner of Twenty-second and Spruce streets, 17 feet front on Spruce by 57 feet 4 inches deep on Twenty-second street. 5 4 13m*

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 28§

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, BRACES, and all other Surgical appliances of the most approved kinds, infinitely superior to all others, at No. 50 North SEVENTH Street. Ladies attended by Mrs. Dr. McCLENACHAN. Male department by a competent surgeon. 5 23 3mrp

DENTISTRY.

THOUSANDS OF TEETH EXTRACTED without pain.—Patent applied for. My new invention, a Double Reversible Self-adjusting Safety Valved Inhaler for administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, and extracting teeth without pain. The only mode that the Gas can be properly and safely administered.
5 21 3m Dr. C. L. MUNNS, No. 731 SPRUCE Street.

GREEN PEAS,
GREEN CORN,
FRESH PEACHES,
FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS
ALBERT C. ROBERTS
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,
13 4p Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1866.

PERSONS LEAVING THE CITY DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS, CAN HAVE THE EVENING TELEGRAPH MAILED TO THEIR ADDRESS. TERMS, 75 CENTS PER MONTH

What the Friends Have Done for the Freedmen.

WITH characteristic unostentation, the Society of Friends of Philadelphia, of the Orthodox persuasion, have been working to aid the freedmen. Debarred by the articles of their faith from participating, or even openly countenancing the war, they have attested their patriotism by watching with tender solicitude the wants of the African as he passed half blinded into the light of freedom. Their annual report, copies of which have just been printed, exhibits a liberality to us unexpected. When we remember the limited extent of the Friends, we must give them great credit for generosity. The report sets forth that they have raised within a twelvemonth $53,718, of which $34,056 came from our city and $19,661 from Great Britain. The Executive Board remarks:—"It is gratifying to be able to state that, notwithstanding the large calls upon us for funds, the Board has at no time been embarrassed for want of means; we have not felt obliged to refuse *any proper application* for assistance, but have largely extended our operations."

We had no idea that any class of foreigners felt sufficient interest in our affairs to voluntarily contribute such a sum as has come the Friends in England. In addition to cash received from abroad, clothing and blankets, valued at $27,000, have come to hand. Determined to turn the means to practical advantage, the Society has established schools for the education of the freedmen at Greensboro, Hillsboro, Oakridge, Danville, and thirteen other points, and the total number under daily instruction amounts to 4370. In addition to these, there are farms and temporary schools which keep under tuition some 5000 more. The report well remarks:—"The good that all these humble schools are doing among the untutored negroes is beyond estimate. If nearly ten thousand have received direct instruction in them, how will it leaven the whole mass with whom they come in contact! The appreciation of education for the freed people appears to be somewhat on the increase among the whites of the South. The opening of a school in a rural district at once renders it easier for the planters to obtain laborers there, the freedmen being averse to leaving towns and cities where their children can go to school, to settle in neighborhoods where there are none. It is very cheering to observe, also, that within a short period, in several instances, planters have applied to the various Freedmen's Associations for teachers to conduct schools upon their plantations, thus evincing an interest in the improvement of the condition of the colored people, and an appreciation of the fact that an educated is much more valuable than an ignorant class of laborers."

We have no space for further extracts, but must add that the evidence adduced shows that, without display, our quiet Friends have been engaged in a noble work, and one on which the blessings of Deity will rest, as well as the grateful remembrance of the recipients of their bounty.

Not "Rich Enough"

THE following paragraph has been going the rounds of the press, and is at the same time so unmerited as to deserve notice:—

"Two men have been found in one year and one continent who are rich enough. ELIAS HOWE, Jr., is the possessor of a sewing machine patent, out of which he has coined a million and a half of dollars. His patent is about to expire, and he has announced that he shall not apply for its renewal, as he has made money enough. The Mayor of Brooklyn Hon. SAMUEL M. BOOTH, has a salary of $3000 which the Brooklyn Council have just raised to $5000, and Mayor BOOTH returns the bill with his veto, with his objections to an increase during his term of office. There is no reason to apprehend that these shining examples will be very extensively followed; but in the midst of such a 'heated term' as the present, it is very refreshing to learn that there are two American citizens who are content with what they have; the one with his little million and a half, and the other with his modest and doubtless very insufficient stipend of three thousand a year."

If either Mr. ELIAS HOWE or Hon. S. M. BOOTH deserved the least praise for their actions, we would be among the first to give it to them; but while we regret to inflict pain, yet justice compels us to tell our contemporary that the two men who are "rich enough" have not as yet been found. The patent of Mr. HOWE was issued under the date of September 10, 1846. It ran its full term, extending to the same day 1860. He then secured its reissue for the remaining seven years, and has worked it during the entire time which it could be covered by law. Should he desire to extend it further, he must get the assent of Congress, and the Committee on Patents would hardly be in favor of allowing him the continuance of a privilege out of which he has already realized over a million and a half of dollars. Whatever may be his ideas of a sufficiency, we do not doubt that the Committee would think that he is "rich enough." The fact that he is not satisfied is attested by his building an immense factory for the manufacture of his machines, in order to enter into competition with the very firms who, by paying him a liberal percentage for his invention, have amassed for him his vast fortune.

In regard to the Hon. S. M. BOOTH, who we are told was so self-denying as to veto an increase of salary, we have only to say that the laws of all cities, including Brooklyn, prevent any such increase going into effect until after the expiration of the term of office for which the present incumbent has been elected. Unless Mr. BOOTH is possessed with a confident belief that he can secure a re-election, we do not think he deserves much credit for cutting his successors off from an advance of $2000 per year. Whenever the sufficiently rich man appears we will hail his entrance, but we must postpone his welcome, as neither Mr. HOWE nor Mr. BOOTH can be said to be the man.

A Most Necessary Reform Broached.

MR. BROWN, of Missouri, yesterday offered, and the Senate adopted, the following resolution:—

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for such a reorganization of the civil service, and especially of the Post Office, Treasury, and Interior Departments, as shall secure appointments to the same for specific terms, after previous examination by proper boards; as shall provide for promotions on the score of merit or seniority, and authorize dismissal under the safeguards of trial or resignation; as shall officer each branch of the service with well-trained experts in the details of its business and as shall assimilate them all more nearly to those conditions and regulations which govern the enlistment and efficiency of the army and navy of the United States, and which have successfully precluded the latter from being used merely as reservoirs of political patronage or ordinary appliances of party power."

It is hardly too much to say that this resolution contemplates the most wise, beneficent, and important reform that could be introduced into American government and politics. Our present system of appointments to office and removals therefrom is the most corrupt and corrupting scheme imaginable. It was never contemplated by the founders of the Government, and was totally unknown in the administrations of our earlier Presidents. It is the outgrowth of an extreme partisanship, and is calculated to promote the interests of party rather than the well-being of the country. There is no more reason why a change in administrations should be expected to work a change in the *personnel* of the Post-Office, Treasury, and Interior Departments than in that of the War Department or the Navy Department. These latter Departments in their organization furnish the proper plan after which all branches of the civil service should be modelled. Officers should be appointed upon examination, and with special reference to their fitness for the posts they are expected to occupy. Promotions should follow experience and merit.

Were such a plan as this followed out, we should soon have all branches of the civil service filled with able and expert officers. Our foreign Ministers would be trained and skilful diplomatists, instead of being, as they now too often are, superannuated politicians and chronic office-seekers. The Treasury and Post Office Departments would be filled, not with ward politicians and village mendicants, but with experienced and capable business men. Civic office would be looked upon, not as the mere reward of party services, but as a thing to be sought by diligent preparation and demonstrated capacity. But more important than all, the whole tone of politics would be elevated, could we once and forever throw overboard that corrupt and pernicious doctrine of office as the end of party, which finds its enunciation in the dogma that "To the victors belong the spoils." Our present system fosters all the worst elements of partisanship. It is destructive equally of independence of character in the incumbents of office, and of efficiency and honesty in the performance of their duties. It makes the spoils of office the great motive power, whereas it ought to be only a mere incident, of party action.

These vices are common to all our parties. They have become a part of our general political system. But their evil and disastrous effects have certainly become sufficiently obvious to all good men to secure, as we trust, a general movement for reform. As such, we hail Mr. BROWN'S resolutions, and the Senate's action thereon.

The True Policy of Ireland's Friends.

WE are glad to see indications that the more intelligent members of the Fenian organization are beginning to get their eyes open to the truth that, if they expect the sympathy and support of the American people, they must act politically with that great organization which represents the free, liberal, and progressive sentiment of the country. Our Irishmen can never expect sympathy in fighting a foreign despotism so long as they support the pro-slavery party at home. We suppose JOHN MITCHEL'S foolishly expressed desire, a few years ago, of having a plantation well stocked with negro slaves, has done more to destroy sympathy with Ireland's sufferings and wrongs all over the world, than all the speeches and labors of a dozen JOHN MITCHELS could accomplish in Ireland's behalf. There is something revolting in the idea of a people who are themselves claiming the sympathies of mankind on account of oppression, at the same time assisting in the oppression of others.

The true lovers of freedom are brethren everywhere, whether in Europe or America, in Italy or Hungary, in Ireland or the United States. So, too, there is a common bond of despotism. The supporter of slavery in the United States is, by a logical necessity, bound to be the friend of the European despot. The principles of liberty are universal, and he who assists in depriving one race or people of them, needs but temptation and opportunity to do the same by another.

Ireland's great patriots have recognized these truths. DANIEL O'CONNELL was an abolitionist, and refused to take the hand of an American slaveholder. If, therefore, our Fenians would secure the sympathies of mankind for themselves and their cause, they must show a genuine and impartial devotion to the great principles of human freedom and equality. They must ally themselves with that party in America which represents these principles. They must cut loose from all sympathy or association with those enemies of liberty and progress who have for years controlled the organization and directed the action of the pro-slavery Democratic party.

Very Dilapidated.

THE Copperheads have brought out their old scarecrow and standing bug-bear in good season this year. They evidently think the fools are not all dead yet. Witness the following from a published call for a CLYMER mass meeting of "all who are opposed to committing the destinies of thirty millions of white men to eight hundred thousand negro voters." Picture it! Think of it! Terrible, isn't it? But, here is a chance for a little figuring. Eight hundred thousand subtracted from thirty millions leaves a majority of only *twenty-nine millions two hundred thousand!* We think, with that majority to fall back upon in case of emergency, the white race may feel tolerably easy over its "destinies," for a short time at least.

The Clymerites will have to try some other dodge. This one is played out. School-houses have become too plenty in Pennsylvania.

A GRAND Union demonstration is to take place at Nashville on the Fourth of July, the day upon which the Legislature is to assemble to ratify the Constitutional amendment. The Democrats are endeavoring to prevent a quorum from assembling, but will hardly be able to succeed.

Mormonism and its Cure.

A LITTLE pamphlet, bearing the title of "The Demoralizing Doctrines and Disloyal Teachings of the Mormon Hierarchy," has been laid upon our table. It merely confirms, by quotations from the official organs of the Mormon Church, the well-known doctrines of their leaders. Of course they are revolting to all properly constituted minds, and many of their expressions are fanatically disloyal.

The remedy for this Mormon trouble is to be found in the gradual filling-up of Utah with a different class of people. The geographical position of Salt Lake City is such as to give assurance of a large town in the future. Already a strong anti-Mormon element has collected there, and is making its influence felt. This movement will increase. The completion of the Pacific Railroad to that point will cause Utah to fill up very rapidly, and then Mormonism will decline and pass away. BRIGHAM YOUNG is really the life of the society now, and were he to die it would commence to fall to pieces at once. Much may be done by the General Government to discourage Mormonism by the appointment of the right style of men to official positions in Utah, and we hope that consideration will not be overlooked; but the final overthrow of the vile imposture must await the slower action of more general causes.

What Kind of a Union Shall It Be?

THE great question is not so much whether the seceded States shall be admitted to full power in the Union, as it is—What *kind* of a Union are we in the future to have with these States? Is it to be the old Union that existed before the war, in which Northern men were allowed no rights in the South? Is it to be a Union of law, or one of mob rule? Is the fact that a man is an American citizen to be a passport to safety and protection all over the country, or is that fact to be of no use to him in the Southern States? These are the great questions to be settled now.

JACK ROGERS is at home engineering for a renomination to Congress. We hope he may get it. JACK is now one of the most prominent leaders of the Democracy. His frank and unreserved enunciations of Democratic principles render him valuable in Congress as an "authority."

GEORGE H. PENDLETON, Democratic candidate for Vice-President in 1864, is to be a candidate for Congress from one of the Ohio districts.

THE latest reports give both Nebraska and Oregon to the Republicans.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, June 29.—The movements in the Flour Market continue of an extremely limited character, and nothing but the limited receipts and stocks enables holders to maintain present quotations There is nothing doing for shipment, and the home trade purchase sparingly. About 1100 barrels were disposed of at $8 25@9 per barrel for superfine; $9@10 for extras; $10 75@12 50 for common and fancy Northwestern extra family; $11 50@13 50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do; and $14@17 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is dull, and may be quoted at $6 75 per barrel. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

The Wheat Market has undergone no perceptible change. Pennsylvania red if here would command $2 10@3 10 ₱ bushel for common and choice; white is held at $3 20@3 40. Rye is in moderate request, with small sales of Pennsylvania at $1 25@1 30. Corn is quiet, with small sales of yellow at $1, and 2000 bushels mixed Western on private terms. In Oats there is a fair trade doing; sales of 1500 bushels Pennsylvania at 73@75c; Delaware at 79c.; and 1000 bushels Western at 68c.

Cloverseed is in limited demand at $7 50@8 00 ₱ 64 pounds. Timothy is quoted at $5 50. Flaxseed is wanted at $3 60, an advance.

Whisky moves slowly; small sales of Pennsylvania at $2 24; and Ohio at $2 28.

A SINGULAR DEATH.—*Galignani* has this story:—"The Abbe Paradis, sixty-three years of age, principal chaplain at Bicetre, was walking in the Rue Vaudamme, the other morning, when he was accosted by a gentleman who asked him the hour. He replied, 'Half-past 11—the hour of my death: never mind, I am ready—sustain me!' And before this latter request could be complied with he grew pale, tottered, and fell to the pavement dead."

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
HANDSOME CLOTHING.
HANDSOME CLOTHING.
HANDSOME CLOTHING.
HANDSOME CLOTHING.
HANDSOME CLOTHING.
HANDSOME CLOTHING.

LOWEST PRICES.
LOWEST PRICES.
LOWEST PRICES.
LOWEST PRICES.
LOWEST PRICES.
LOWEST PRICES.

BEST ASSORTMENT.
BEST ASSORTMENT.
BEST ASSORTMENT.
BEST ASSORTMENT.
BEST ASSORTMENT.
BEST ASSORTMENT.

UNEXCEPTIONABLE FITS.
UNEXCEPTIONABLE FITS.
UNEXCEPTIONABLE FITS.
UNEXCEPTIONABLE FITS.
UNEXCEPTIONABLE FITS.
UNEXCEPTIONABLE FITS.

THE PEOPLE PLEASED.
THE PEOPLE PLEASED.
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THE PEOPLE PLEASED.

OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,
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S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STS.
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STS.
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S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STS.
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STS.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.*]

NOTICE.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

On and after TUESDAY, May 1, the

FREIGHT DEPARTMENT

Of this Company will be removed to the Company's New Building S. E. cor. of ELEVENTH and MARKET streets. Entrance on Eleventh street and on Marble street.

All Money and Collection Business will be transacted as heretofore at No 320 CHESNUT Street. Small Parcels and Packages will be received at either office.

All books will be kept at each office, and any calls entered therein previous to 5 P. M. will receive attention same day, if within a reasonable distance from our offices. Inquiries for goods and settlements to be made at No 320 CHESNUT Street.

4 30 4p2m JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

NOTICE.—APPLICATION HAS been made for the renewal of the following CITY BONDS AND CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, drawn to the subscriber's order, and stolen from his fireproof, June 3 1866, viz.:—

City 6 per cent (new), Nos. 12 403, 12 4 3, 12,464, 12 465; Germantown Bank, Nos 1497, 93,119; Commonwealth Bank, No 60; Arch st. Theatre No. 2491; Point Breeze Park, No 161; Gas Mining Company, No. 679

All persons are cautioned against receiving the same.

6 15 1m3n* CASPER HEFT.

WINE OF TAR SYRUP, FOR COUGHS, Colds and Affections of the Lungs.—This mixture is entirely vegetable, and affords speedy Relief in all Pulmonary Diseases, such as Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis &c. Prepared only by

HARRIS & OLIVER, Druggists,
Southeast Corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

5 29 1m rp

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"DR. KELLOGG has not only successfully pursued the study of insanity as a specialty, but has a fine critical appreciation of the great author."—N. Y. Evening Post.

SHAKESPEARE'S DELINEATIONS OF

Insanity, Imbecility, and Suicide.

BY A. O. KELLOGG, M. D.

1 volume 16mo. $1 75.

"These essays exhibit a phase of Shakespeare's genius in character delineation which has hitherto been little considered, but which is of the deepest interest and greatest importance to the student of the great poet."—Hartford Courant.

HURD & HOUGHTON,

PUBLISHERS,

No. 459 BROOME Street,

6 29 2t NEW YORK.

H. STEEL & SON

ARE NOW

CLOSING OUT! CLOSING OUT!

THEIR ENTIRE STOCK

Before Altering their Stores.

Heavy 4-4 Black Silk Hernanis.
3-4 Black Silk Hernanis.
Black Silk Byzantines.
Figured Black Silk Grenadines.
Figured Grey Silk Grenadines, reduced to 50 cents, and cost from 80 cents to $1 00 to import.
Black and Grey Ground Grenadine Barèges.
Plaid Twisted Wool Grenadines, 37½ cents.

DRESS GOODS OF EVERY VARIETY

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

NEW AND CHOICE STYLES

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

CAMBRIC AND JACONET LAWNS,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Staple Dry Goods of all kinds at reduced prices.

Now is the time to buy, as there is no doubt but that prices will be much higher.

6 19 3trp Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH St.

CURWEN STODDART & BRO.

SEA-SIDE SHAWLS, $3 00.

Sea-Side Shawls, $4 00.
Sea-Side Shawls, $5 00.
Sea-side Shawls, $6 00.
Sea-Side Shawls in great variety.

AT REDUCED PRICES,

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,

6 29 1t Above Willow.

JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE INVOICE OF BLANKETS.

PRICES REDUCED.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,

6 29 1t Above Willow

EXCURSIONS.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSIONS!

EXCURSION TICKETS

BETWEEN ALL POINTS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD, AND BRANCHES,

WILL BE SOLD

AT REDUCED RATES.

GOOD FROM JULY 2D TO 7TH INCLUSIVE.

JOHN WELCH,

6 29 5trp General Ticket Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY.

The new and swift steamer

"SAMUEL M. FELTON,"

Will make her first trip to CAPE MAY,

TO-MORROW (Saturday), JUNE 30,

Leaving CHESNUT Street Wharf at 9 A. M., and returning on Monday. 1t*

STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO., beg most respectfully to call the attention of the public at large to their newly-invented Patent,

THE UNIVERSAL ALARMIST,

which, by discharging a percussion cap, made expressly for the purpose, will prove very effectual in the prevention of burglaries, etc.

The following are some of its great advantages:—

1st. Simplicity of construction cheapness and ease in application, so that a servant or child may set it.

2d. Freedom from danger to persons or property.

3d. Universality of application to any part of a Door, Window, Grating, Shutter, Gate, Garden, Preserve, Fish Pond etc.

4th. It gives a check to burglars by alarming the inmates, neighbors and police.

5th. The mind is relieved from much painful anxiety, in female loneliness or old age especially when articles of great value are kept in the house.

6th. It is a universal protection to travellers to fasten on chamber doors.

7th. Its construction is simple and not liable to get out of order.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EVERY INSTRUMENT.

We have put our article at the low price of ONE DOLLAR, inclusive of 25 caps and it cannot be got cheaper either from us or from our agents. For further particulars inquire of or address

STEIGLEDER TROUT, VOIGT & CO.,
Office, No 524 WALNUT Street,
Room No. 18.

We will send the ALARMIST to any part of the country on receipt of price, and 25 cents extra for postage.

Country Agents wanted. 6 29 3m

TRUSTEES' SALE.

Whereas, THE GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM AND REFINING COMPANY, of St Louis, Mo., did on the Twenty third day of January, A. D. Eighteen hundred and sixty-six, convey to the undersigned, as Trustee, the lands and premises hereinafter described to secure the payment of a certain promissory note, made by said Company, and bearing even date with said trust deed, for the sum of ten thousand three hundred dollars, payable to CHARLES W. FORD, or to his order one day after the date thereof, with lawful interest; and also to secure the payment to said Ford of all other moneys which he might, from time to time advance to said Company, at its request, with interest.

And whereas It was in and by said Trust Deed provided that, in case the said Company should make default in the payment of the moneys secured by said note or in the payment of any other moneys thereafter to be advanced by the said Ford, with interest, that the said Trustee might proceed to sell the property in said deed described or any part thereof, at public vendue to the highest bidder, at the east front of the Court House in St Louis, for cash, first giving sixty days public notice of the time, terms and place of said sale, by advertisement in some newspaper printed in St Louis and in Philadelphia.

And whereas, Default has been made in the payment of the moneys secured by said deed, notice is therefore hereby given that the subscriber as such Trustee will, on the 7th day of September, A. D., eighteen hundred and sixty-six, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M., at the east front of the Court House in St Louis, Mo., sell at public vendue for cash to the highest bidder, the lands in said deed mentioned, and which are described as follows:—All that certain tract of land situate in the township of Harmony, county of Venango and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit:—Beginning at a post at the northeast corner of the Herkimer Company's land, and thence extending south one and three-fourths degrees west one hundred and seventy and seven-tenths rods to a post at the southeast corner of the Herkimer Company's land; thence south seventy and one-half degrees, east forty-one and seven-tenths rods to a post the southeast corner of the piece; thence north one and three-fourths degrees, east one hundred and eighty-three and four-tenths rods to a post the northeast corner of the tract; then north eighty-eight and one-fourth degrees, west thirty nine and eight-tenths rods to the place of beginning, containing forty-four acres of land.

Date, June 21, 1866. HAMILTON SPENCER, Trustee

6 29 3t9t

COUNTERS FOR SALE, AT A BARGAIN.

6 29 2t No. 608 CHESNUT Street.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS

ON LINE OF

Reading Railroad and Branches.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill co

TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co

MAHANOY CITY HOTEL,
G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill co.

WHITE HOUSE,
Mrs. Susan Marsdorf, Reading P. O

ANDALUSIA,
James S. Madeira, Reading P. O.

LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Werdersville P. O., Berks co

SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
H. B. Manderbach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co.

COLD SPRINGS HOTEL,
Lebanon co., Charles Roedermel, Harrisburg P. O.

BOYERSTOWN SEMINARY,
J. B. Henky, Boyerstown P. O., Berk co.

YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL,
S. R. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co.

LITIZ SPRINGS,
Samuel Lichtenthaler, Litiz P. O., Lancaster co

EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
Alexander S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co

APRIL 21, 1866. 4 23 3m

EXCURSIONISTS,

TOURISTS,

AND

Pleasure Seekers

TO

NIAGARA FALLS,

Lake Ontario, The Thousand Islands, Rapids of the River St. Lawrence, Montreal Quebec Riviere du Loup, Saguenay River, White Mountains, Portland, Boston, Lake George, Saratoga, New York, etc. etc. etc., will find it to their advantage to procure

THROUGH TICKETS,

WHICH ARE SOLD AT REDUCED RATES AT THE TICKET OFFICE OF THE

CATAWISSA RAILROAD LINE,

No. 425 CHESNUT STREET.

Passengers have choice of several routes to Niagara Falls, and Through Tickets are sold down Lake Ontario and River St. Lawrence, to Ogdensburg, Montreal, and Quebec via the American and English Line of Steamers, passing the Thousand Islands and the Rapids of the River St. Lawrence by daylight, returning to New York or Boston by

FIFTY DIFFERENT ROUTES.

These routes offer to pleasure seekers scenery unsurpassed in this country.

No extra charge for meals or state rooms on steamers between Niagara Falls and Montreal.

Tickets good until November 1st, 1866, and entitle the holders to stop over at any point on the route.

For further information and Guide Books descriptive of the Routes, apply at the Company's Office, No 425 CHESNUT Street. N. VAN HORN,

6 13 w,m2m Passenger Agent.

SUMMER TRAVEL,

Via North Pennsylvania Railroad,

SHORTEST AND MOST PLEASANT ROUTE TO

WILKESBARRE,	MAUCH CHUNK,
EASTON,	ALLENTOWN,
BETHLEHEM,	HAZLETON,

AND ALL POINTS IN THE

Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys.

Commodious Cars,
Smooth Track,
Fine Scenery,
Excellent Hotels

Are the Specialities of this Route.

Through to Wilkesbarre and Mauch Chunk without change of cars.

The new road between the summit of the mountain and Wilkesbarre opens up views of unsurpassed beauty, and the new Hotel provides the best and most ample accommodations for summer visitors.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal points, issued FROM TICKET OFFICES ONLY, at reduced rates, on Saturdays, good to return till Monday evening.

Excursion Tickets to Wilkesbarre, good for ten days, issued any day.

THROUGH TRAINS.

Cars leave the Depot, THIRD and THOMPSON Streets at 7 30 A. M., 3 30 P. M., and 5 15 P. M.

For particulars, see time table in another column.

6 9 2mrp ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.

Five trains daily to Atlantic City, and one on Sunday.

On and after TUESDAY, June 26, 1866, trains will leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6 00 A. M.
Mail	7 00 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached	9 15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2 00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4 15 P. M.

RETURNING, LEAVE ATLANTIC.

Special Excursion	5 18 P. M.
Mail	4 45 P. M.
Freight	11 33 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7 08 A. M.
Accommodation	5 50 A. M.

Junction Accommodation to Jackson and intermediate stations, leaves Vine street 5 20 P. M.

Returning leaves Jackson 6 22 A. M.

Haddonfield Accommodation Train leaves Vine street 10 15 A. M. and 2 00 P. M.

Leaves Haddonfield 1 00 P. M. and 5 45 P. M.

Sunday Mail Train to Atlantic leaves Vine street at 7 30 A. M. and Atlantic at 4 45 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic, $2. Round trip tickets, good only for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

The Philadelphia Express Company, Principal Office No 26 S. Fifth street, Branch Office No 329 N. Wharves, above Vine will attend to the usual branches of express business along the line of the road, and deliver baggage, etc., to and from all trains.

Goods of every description called for and forwarded by express to Atlantic City, and all way stations on the road. Baggage checked from residence at Philadelphia to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.

6 25 2m JOHN G. BRYANT, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY.

Commencing MONDAY, July 2, 1866, Trains will leave (Upper Ferry) Market street, Philadelphia, as follows:—

9 00 A. M., Morning Mail.
2 00 P. M., Cape May Accommodation.
Returning will leave Cape Island—
6 30 A. M., Morning Mail.
5 00 P. M., Cape May Express.

Ticket Offices, at Ferry foot of Market street, and No. 828 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel.

Persons purchasing tickets of the Agent, at No. 828 Chesnut street can by leaving orders, have their baggage called for and checked at their residences by Graham's Baggage Express.

6 28 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

Will open for the reception of guests on

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1866.

DODWORTH'S BAND engaged for the season.

Persons desiring to engage rooms will address

BROWN & WOELPPER,

PROPRIETORS, ATLANTIC CITY,

Or No. 827 RICHMOND Street,

6 9 2mrp* Philadelphia.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE

CRESSON SPRINGS,

On the Summit of the Alleghenies Mountains,

IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS

Since last season additional buildings have been completed and furnished, adding greatly to our facilities for accommodation. The grounds have been very much improved. A Band has been engaged for the season. Fine livery is in attendance. Excursion Tickets are issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad, good until October 1. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M., come through to Cresson in daylight. All through trains stop. Persons wishing to engage rooms, can do so by addressing

GEORGE W. MULLIN,

CRESSON SPRINGS,

6 28 1m Cambria County, Pennsylvania.

SURF HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL,

In Every Respect,

IS NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

ADDRESS,

WILLIAM T. CALEB,

6 26 1m PROPRIETOR.

NATIONAL HOTEL

AND

EXCURSION HOUSE,

Atlantic City, N. J.

The undersigned having leased the above favorite establishment and having refitted and refurnished it throughout it will be open for the reception of guests, on SATURDAY June 16 1866.

The table will be supplied with the best the season affords including Oysters, Fish, Clams etc. etc., and none but the purest Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., selected for the Bar.

Committees of Excursions will find it the only place in the city where they can be accommodated, having the largest ball-room, and music free of charge.

J. WILLETT,

6 14 1m PROPRIETOR.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,

Opened on the 1st Day of June, 1866

GEORGE J. BOLTON,

6 27 w,f,m2m PROPRIETOR.

CONGRESS HALL,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,

WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1.

There has been added to this popular House since last season, the entire Ocean House property, giving an ocean front of over 120 feet, and over 300 rooms fronting and in full view of the sea.

A perfect system of sewerage and drainage has been completed, a feature possessed by few hotels outside of large cities.

The appointments of the House throughout, have received a most careful supervision, suggested by the experience of past seasons. For apartments, address

J. F. CAKE,

Congress Hall.

Hassler's Brass and String Band. 5 29 tf 14

THE WARM SPRINGS, NEAR HUNTINGdon, Pennsylvania.—This delightful summer resort, five miles north of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Huntingdon Pa., is now open for the accommodation of visitors. The location is beautiful the water invigorating, fine grounds for hunting, driving, etc. Stone creek, near the Springs, affords good water for fishing. There is no more romantic spot in the country, and for invalids the fresh air and sweet scenery are especially desirable. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will issue excursion tickets to visitors from June 10 to October 1. Comfortable coaches run daily between the Springs and Huntingdon. For particulars address me, at Huntingdon Pa.

WILLIAM J. GEISSINGER, Proprietor.

References—Hon. William A. Porter, Colonel Charles T Matthews Ransom street baths; L. T. Watson, Esq., President Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad Company; Colonel A. K. Chambers, firm of Chambers & Cattell, No 32 N. Third street; Charles M. Allmond, Esq., Proprietor Washington House. 6 20 1m*

MERCHANTS' HOTEL, CAPE ISLAND, NEW JERSEY.

The undersigned, having purchased the above well-known Hotel, and having refitted and refurnished it in the best manner, will be prepared to accommodate guests on or about the 15th of JUNE, and will by strict personal attention, make the "MERCHANTS" THE HOTEL OF CAPE ISLAND.

We have engaged polite and attentive Waiters, and everything connected with the Hotel will be conducted in the best manner. Any information with regard to engaging Rooms, etc., may be obtained by applying to either of the Proprietors.

WILLIAM McNUTT, Grocer, Southwest Corner of SEVENTEENTH and SANSOM Streets; or to

WILLIAM MASON,

6 22 tf At the Hotel, CAPE ISLAND

THE TAMMANY HOUSE,

NORTH CAROLINA AVENUE,

NEAR THE DEPOT, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

The subscriber takes pleasure in informing his former patrons and the public, that the above house is now open where he will be happy to receive all who may favor him with a call.

In connection with the Hotel, he has opened a FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD ROOM.

ELIAS CLEAVER,

6 14 1m PROPRIETOR.

LIGHT HOUSE COTTAGE,

Atlantic City, N. J.

JONAH WOOTTON & SON, PROPRIETORS,

Is now open for the season.

The best location on the Island, being the nearest house to the surf. A continuation of past patronage is respectfully solicited. 6 16 1mrp*

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,

LONG BRANCH, N. J.

This new mammoth hotel, the largest in the country, is now open for the season. Accommodations for 1200 persons. Address

SPRAGUE & STOKES,

6 18 1m Proprietors.

COUNTRY BOARDING.—GOOD BOARD for a few persons can be had on a Farm near Fairville Station, Baltimore Central Railroad. Good water and shade and large rooms. Address F. MARLIN, Fairville, Chester county. References required.

June 25, 1866. 6 26 6t*

BOARDING.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, FOR the summer, at No 1939 CHESNUT street [6-27 6t

BOARDING WANTED.

BOARDING WANTED BY TWO GENTLEmen; private family preferred. Address COMFORT, Box 2422, Post Office. 6 28 5t

SNOW FLAKE FLOUR.

THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.

DAVIS & RICHARDS,

ARCH and TENTH Sts.

DR. J. SOLIS COHEN HAS REMOVED HIS Offices to No. 1106 WALNUT Street. 6 23 6t*

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

GIRLS' HIGH AND NORMAL SCHOOL

Commencement this Morning at Musical Fund Hall—Interesting Exercises.

The Commencement of the Girls' High and Normal School took place this morning, at Musical Fund Hall, in the presence of a large and enthusiastic audience. Hitherto these occasions have been celebrated in the school building; but because of the limited accommodations thus afforded, the parents and friends of the young ladies have been compelled to forego the pleasure of witnessing their triumphs on the stage. All this is now and henceforth changed; and the size of the audience this morning testifies to the manner in which the change has been received by the public at large.

The exercises were opened at 10 o'clock with an impressive prayer by the Rev. Dr. Richard Newton. This was followed by the Scripture parable of the sower, read by the young ladies in concert in a manner that gave proof of the careful and conscientious training which they have received in such exercises.

The class then gave the beautiful chant "Benedic, Anima Mea," after which Edward Shippen, Esq., was introduced, and made a few remarks in reference to the public school system of Philadelphia, during the course of which he paid a high compliment to the earnestness and efficiency of Mr. Fetter, the principal of the school, and his assistants.

The chorus of "Beautiful Moonlight" was next in order, and was followed by the reading of the essays and recitations, interspersed with music, as laid down in the following

PROGRAMME.

Essay—"National Minstrelsy"—Composed and read by Miss Ella F. Gause.
Chorus—"Welcome Spring."
Recitation—"A Ride in a Canal Boat"—Miss Martha Jones
Chorus—"The Mermaid's Evening Song."
Essay—"My Picture Gallery"—Composed by Miss Nellie L. Dewey and read by Miss Sallie W. Garside.
Piano Solo, by Miss Annie S. Hershey.
Recitation—"Farthasius"—Miss Minnie Murdoch.
Chorus—"Listen to the Woodland's Song."
Essay—"House Hunting"—Composed by Miss Annie S. Hershey, and read by Miss Caroline M. Allen.
Ballad—"Good bye, Sweetheart, Good bye"—Miss Allie Blakely.

DELIVERY OF DIPLOMAS.

Duett—"The Hour of Parting"—Miss Carrie M. Allen and Mary W. Peterson.
Valedictory—"Gone"—Composed by Miss Lydia Voute, and read by Miss Abbie A. Allen.
National Song—"Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean."

All these exercises were of the most interesting character, and were duly appreciated by the audience, if the hearty applause which every now and then interrupted the young ladies is any evidence of appreciation. The essays were clear and forcible in style, and interesting in substance. The manner in which they were delivered did not detract anything from their literary merits which is not always the case when young ladies for the first time make their appearance in public.

The singing and the recitations were likewise on a par with the more original performances with which they were interspersed. Every now and then the exercises were interrupted for a few minutes by the presentation to the members of the class of a number of bouquets sent up to the stage by their friends in the audience. Considerable amusement was created by the predicament of some of the more fortunate in respect to these floral favors, when they had become so loaded down with them as to be unable to touch, much less to grasp them all.

Mr G. W. Fetter, the Principal of the School, in announcing the names of the graduating class, and of the others on whom honors were conferred, made the following remarks:—

"Young Ladies:—You this day receive the merited prize for which you have toiled during three anxious, hopeful and I trust joyous years. Thus is the termination of your career as pupils, that period of life so full of hope and fond anticipations, when the mind is most busied in forming plans for attaining a brilliant future. The safest passport to this future success and happiness is a life of integrity, truth, and piety. The pursuit of knowledge is the most beautiful and ennobling that can occupy your attention, expanding and developing at the same time that it cultivates and refines. To-day you sever your school ties and associations; but I trust that you will not forsake the paths of science and literature when thus entering upon the active duties of life. You go you know not where. I trust your walks may be in pleasant places, that you may realize all your fondest expectations.

"Most of you desire to become teachers. This calling is an honorable one, in which your labors, if rightly directed, may produce a rich harvest of intellectual wealth. The talents with which you are endowed may be increased many fold, and your *Alma Mater* may look with pride upon your work, and say—Well done!

"At this, your graduation, your classmates, instructors, and the Controllers of the Public Schools can only say that you have their warm sympathies and earnest wishes that you may realize a happy future—a life of peace and goodwill on earth, and a blissful immorality in heaven.

"Ladies, in the name and by the authority of the Controllers of Public Schools, I present you these diplomas, as an evidence that you have completed the course of study prescribed in the Girls' High and Normal School of Philadelphia; and as graduates of this Institution I publicly recommend you as eminently qualified to instruct, with the hope that you may all become shining stars in the human galaxy, and brilliant ornaments to society."

The following is the list of the Graduating Class, with their several averages:—

Minnie Murdoch	98 3	Nellie S. Dewey	87 7
Annie S. Hershey	96 1	Abbie A. Allen	87 0
Vinie P. Rodgers	94 5	Mary A. Bower	86 9
Lydia Voute	94 4	M. Maggie Rush	86 6
Mary E. Elliott	91 9	Mary W. Peterson	86 4
Ella F. Gause	91·5	Hannah P. Avis	86 9
Emma E. Phillips	91·0	Fannie K. Stark	85 8
Fannie Trimble	90 5	Allene Hines	85 7
Jenny S. Vandever	90 0	Carrie M. Allen	84 3
Martha Jones	90 1	Annie Stimmel	81 8
Sallie W. Garside	89 8	Alice A. Heine	81 8
Bella Abeles	89 0	Mary Marple	80 2
Alice B. Ireland	88 3	Evelina M. Lewis	80·0
Rebie F. Roberts	88 1		

The following is a list of the young ladies who were considered as deserving of being "distinguished:—

A.

The first ten on the above list of graduates.

B.

Jennie W. Wylie	97 7	Lizzie T. Janney	93 1
Beulah Hinchman	96 8	Lydia M. Watson	93 0
Emma M. Gaskill	95 9	Tillie Scott	91 8
Bessie Connell	94 4	Anne J. Kohler	91 3
Emma D. Miller	93·5		

C.

Lizzie W. Dickson	96·0	Kate J. Graeff	92 3
Maggie S. Prichard	95 8	Lottie Sowers	91 0
Annie H. Krewson	95 1	Theresa Alundt	90·5
Mary W. Stevens	94 1	Sallie D. Burke	90 1
Fannie Bean	93 7		

D.

Emma D. Gerselman	97 4	Mary J. Keise	93 1
Kate Foulke	95 4	Mary Delacroix	92 1
Mary E. Hall	95 8	Mary Manly	91·5
Mary D. Eldredge	95 3	Annie D. Mallert	91 5

E.

Susie D Mitchell	96 9	Anna Murray	84 0
Mary Kramer	95 6	Linda Taylor	93 2
Lizzie McDuffee	95 4	Mary A. Foraz	93 1
Jennie C. Piper	94·2	Annie Bean	93 1
Kate Craig	93 1	Lavinia weDermond	93 4
Minnie R. Wylie	92 5	Jennie Brown	93 1
Mary L. Little	91·7	Annie Lukens	93 0

F.

Kate P. Thompson	96·7	Fannie Abeles	91 0
Lidie C. Bower	93·2	Julia Abeles	90 1

The following is a list of those who obtained the highest recitation averages during the term:—

Minnie Murdoch	98·5	Kate P. Thompson	98 6
Jennie W. Wylie	96·2	Lizzie W. Dickson	97 9
Emma D. Geiselman	92 9	Susie R. Mitchell	97 9

FINDING OF ANTON PROBST'S BOOTS.—With the consignment of Anton Probst to a murderer's grave the reportorial corps congratulated themselves that they would neither see nor hear any more of the distinguished felon, and that the last sheet of foolscap containing printers' copy in the shape of a Probst "local" had been written or set up and furnished to the public. Probst has, however, turned up again, or rather his boots have—for while Mr. J. S. Briggs, who now occupies the Deering Farm, was engaged early this morning in attending to affairs about the premises, he discovered the boots that Probst took off and threw away when he supplied himself with those worn by Mr. Deering. They were found in a ditch near the house, and still contained marks of blood on them.

A BOARDING-HOUSE SWINDLER.—George Beck belongs to the genus homo, velept "boarding-house swindlers." He was arrested at St. John and Brown streets, and evidence enough was elicited before Alderman Toland to warrant that functionary in committing him to prison on the charge of boarding-house "bumming" generally.

SLIGHT FIRE.—The paper store of Ballou & Scott, No. 527 Commerce street was slightly damaged by fire last night. A few buckets of water dispensed with the services of the Fire Department.

THE GRAND CELEBRATION ON THE FOURTH—DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATFORM IN INDEPENDENCE SQUARE.—The grand platform to be used in Independence Square, on the occasion of the State Flag presentation on the Fourth of July, is rapidly assuming proportions, and when finished will be the most substantial, complete, and commodious temporary staging ever erected in this city, or perhaps in the country.

It will be in the shape of an amphitheatre, and will comfortably seat five thousand persons. The very *contour* of the structure is a sufficient guarantee of its strength, for it is something on the principle of an arch, the more weight placed on it the stronger it becomes. A large platform will be elevated in the centre for orator, etc. That there will be ample room can be guessed from the fact that this platform will contain at out three hundred superficial feet.

The reporter's stands will be on either side of the orator's platform, and will contain a superficies of four hundred feet. Back of the orator's stand will be that portion of the staging set apart for distinguished guests, four hundred of whom can be comfortably seated. In the rear of all will be the stand appropriated for the band and singers, and for which plenty of room will be retained.

The orator of the occasion and the distinguished guests will be admitted to their places by an entry way leading into the main Hall of the State House building.

In the front of the staging will be erected seats on the gravel walk, for the accommodation of the children orphans of deceased soldiers, and to their rear extending down the main walk of the Square, the standard bearers will be congregated.

At least 40,000 feet of lumber will be used in the construction of the staging.

There will be sixteen rows of seats, one above the other two feet six inches, and the height of the staging will be twenty feet.

The entire structure and the surrounding trees will be beautifully decorated with flags.

The architect of the structure is J. C. Lyndsey, Esq., and it reflects much credit on his skill.

ONE OF THE U. S. C. T. IN TROUBLE.—Samuel Hopkins is a colored individual, and formerly served Uncle Sam in the ranks of the 122d U. S. C. T. Since leaving the army Samuel has fallen from grace for about half-past 3 o'clock this morning he was discovered in an alley in the neighborhood of Ninth and Lombard street, under very suspicious circumstances. He had in his possession a cleaver, and on the appearance of the police, was observed to break something, and throw one piece on the ground. It was found to be part of a silver spoon, and contained the initials "J. P. W." He had in his possession a number of pawn tickets, silver spoons, clothing, etc. He was sent to the Station House for further examination.

NEW BASE BALL CLUB.—A number of young men of the Sixth Ward recently organized a new Base Ball Club under the name of Ivon Base Ball Club. The following officers were elected:—President, W. L. Campbell; Vice-President, Charles Schnider; Secretary, A. Fossard; Assistant Secretary, W. O. Lelande; Treasurer, Daniel Epley; Field Captain, W. R. Peterman. Two nines of the new club played a friendly game at Camden, on Wednesday last, the nines being commanded respectively by Messrs. Schnider and Fossard, resulting in a victory for the first named. Umpire—Mr. Buckley, Pilgrim Base Ball Club; Scorer, Mr. Burns, 1061 Base Ball Club.

THE NEW STEAMER "SAMUEL M. FELTON."—This splendid steamer arrived at Chesnut street wharf last evening, and will be put on her route to Cape May to-morrow morning, under the command of Captain Davis, so well known to our old Cape May goers.

The *Felton* is an iron boat, 212 feet long, 29 feet beam built by Messrs. Reaney, Son & Co., at Chester, for the Wilmington Steamboat line. She is fitted up and furnished in a very handsome manner, and no doubt will prove a favorite boat for the business she is intended for. The *Felton* will, no doubt, become the crack boat of the river, as she is one of the handsomest modeled boats ever built.

RETURN OF THE VICTORIOUS ATHLETICS.—Our crack base ball organization, the Athletic Club, returned home this morning, after their victorious series of encounters with the leading clubs of New York and vicinity. The Athletics left home on Monday afternoon last, and on Tuesday defeated the Union Club of Morrisania, L. I. Score Athletics 33; Union, 20. On Wednesday the Star, of Brooklyn, were taken in hand. Score Athletics, 37; Star 9. Yesterday, the well-known Empire, of New York city, were tackled, with the following result:—Athletic, 64; Empire, 10.

A FLAG FOR THE ATHLETICS.—The Athletic Base Ball Club of our city, during their recent visit to New York, were presented by the Philadelphians residing in that city with a beautiful silk United States flag. It is of the finest material, and worked with exquisite skill. It was received on behalf of the club by Mr. E. H. Hayhurst in a neat speech. It is one of the most beautiful of any of the thousands of National banners we have seen.

A MAN named Joseph Kellar was arrested last evening, charged with keeping an establishment where the little amusement called "bucking the tiger" is carried on, a No. 505 South Sixth street. Nine colored gentlemen were found in the house, the majority of whom were engaged in throwing themselves away on the animal in question. Kellar was committed by Alderman Butler.

ATLANTIC CITY.—To-morrow afternoon a train will start at 2 o'clock for this famous watering place. This lightning express train will reach the Atlantic in two hours, which feat will be duly appreciated by the business community.

CHOLERA.—In all time of pestilence, want of proper precaution destroys more lives than the disease itself. Should the Cholera visit us, the lives of nine out of ten of those who will be attacked may be saved by the timely use of *MARSDEN'S ASIATIC CHOLERA CURE*. No family should be without it, to be promptly administered when premonitory symptoms first make their appearance. *Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New York. For sale by all druggists.*

OVERDOING IT.—

Old Mr. Brick was bent on marriage,
But heard Miss Gane his age disparage;
And, as he could not hate her,
He vowed to be right young again,
And two quart bottles straight did drain
Of Swieg's Rejuvenator.
But his friends—dismayed as may be—
Saw him then a squalling baby.
Too young to walk, and much too small
For his new suit from Tower Hall.

Linen Dusters.
Light Cassimere and Cloth, Alpacca, Drap d'Ete, Duck and Linen sack Coats.
Light Cassimere, White and Colored Duck Skeleton Vests.
Light Cassimere, White and Colored Duck, and all kinds of Linen Pants.
All kinds of Seasonable Clothing for Men's, Youths', and Boys' wear, in large supply, at the lowest prices possible.

BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

CONFECTIONERY AND FIREWORKS.—In view of the approaching anniversary of American Independence, Mr. George W. Jenkins, renowned confectioner at No. 1037 Spring Garden street, has just opened a large and varied assortment of Fireworks, comprising Rockets, Roman Candles, Bengola Lights, Star Wheels, Mines, Demon Torches, Pin-Wheels, Chasers, Squibs, etc. etc., which are of the best quality, and will be sold at much lower rates than they have been for several years. His stock of Foreign Fruits, Candied Fruits, Jellies, Preserves, etc., is very fine, as is also his inimitable Confectionery, which he manufactures of pure sugar, without the admixture of any hurtful compounds. For any of the above articles this is the place to visit.

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE UNION is the desire of every American. Reconstruction of the system when "run down" is the prime necessity of every one. How the Constitution of the United States may be restored is a debatable question, even with wise and good men—but there is no question that the enfeebled human constitution may be restored by the use of *MARSDEN'S CALISAYA TONIC. Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New York. For sale by all druggists.*

CRYSTAL MINT-DROPS.—At this season of the year, and particularly for tourists, these confections should not be overlooked. They are calculated to prevent derangements of the system caused by heat and sudden changes of the weather.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
Manufacturer,
No. 1210 Market street.

AN INVALUABLE MEDICINE, at this particular season, is Lyon's Extract of Pure Jamaica Ginger. It is exceedingly useful in all cases arising from indigestion, is a specific for disorders of the bowels, and cures nausea, heartburn, sick headache, cholera-morbus and flatulency, when every other remedy fails. No family should be without it. Ask for "*Lyon's*" Pure Extract.

PURE GINGER CONFECTIONS.—Admirably adapted to the summer season.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
Manufacturer,
No 1210 Market street.

MUJAVIRO is the name (probably Russian) of the most delicious perfume that ever came in contact with our olfactory nerves. We recommend every lady to try it.—*Daily Boston Traveller.*
For sale by A. B. Leidy, Ninth and Filbert streets.

NOTHING LIKE our Linen suits for this weather. Suits complete for less than twenty dollars. Call and see them; it will make you cool to look at them. Charles Stokes & Co., one-price, under the Continental.

PRICES REDUCED.—Don't miss such a rare chance to have your Photographs made in a superior manner, at moderate cost, at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Elastic Stitch and Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines. No 730 Chesnut street.

THE VANILLA CREAM sponge cake made by G. Byron Morse, No. 904 Arch street, is not excelled.

"lubricative packing for steam engines.—for terms see 723 chesnut st., phila., and 35 dey st., new york."

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES 7 3-10 and 5-20 wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third St.

1881 COUPONS, DUE JULY 1st,
and
Compound Interest Notes,
Wanted by
DREXEL & Co.,
No. 34 S. Third street.

POPULAR TAILORING.—
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
AND
FINE CUSTOM WORK.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, June 29

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$500 Phil. 6s, mun	97	100 sh Cata	b30 43
$3400 do. mun	96	100 sh do	b5int 29
$4000 do. old	93	100 sh do	b10 31
$600 do. old	96	100 sh do	30
$723-93 Pa 5s	93	100 sh do	30
$700 do	94	100 sh do	30
$500 do	93	100 sh do	31
$900 do	94	100 sh do	regular 31
100 sh Cata pf	s30 27	200 sh do	b30 32
300 sh do	b30 28	200 sh do	s30 32
300 sh do	s10 27	100 sh do	b30 33
100 sh do	b15 28	100 sh do	b30 33
200 sh do	c&o 28	200 sh do	b30 33
250 sh do	b30 28	100 sh do	b30 33
100 sh do	28	100 sh do	b30 32
200 sh do	c 28	100 sh do	b30 33
100 sh do	b30 28	2 sh Cam & Am	184
100 sh do	s30 28	5 sh Acad Music	c 50
100 sh do	50 28	17 sh Leh Nav	58
100 sh do	b30 28	100 sh Heston	s30 18
100 3h do	b30 29	100 sh 15th & 15th	31
100 sh do	s30 29	10 sh F and M. Bk	125
100 sh do	29		

SECOND BOARD

$5000 US 5 20s 62	104	100 sh Ph & E	30
300 sh Reading	55	1 sh do	31
250 sh Cata pf	s30 33	10 sh Sch Nav pf	34
100 sh do	s30 32	100 sh do	34
200 sh do	32	100 sh do	34
800 sh do	32	103 sh do	34
15 sh Penna R	55		

MARRIED.

HALL—FORD.—On Thursday morning, the 28th instant, by the Rev. George D. Boardman, Mr. EDWIN HALL to Miss ANNA M., daughter of Mr. William Ford, all of this city.

STEWART—REID.—On the 27th instant, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. W. C. Robinson, ARTHUR STEWART to Miss ANNIE REID, all of this city.

WATSON—McCOY.—In Doylestown, June 28, by the Rev. B. McGann, RICHARD WATSON, Esq., R. W. Deputy G. M. Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, I. O. of O. F., to ISABELLA T. McCOY, daughter of Dr. G. K. McCoy, all of Doylestown.

DIED.

BUTCHER.—On the 26th instant, Mrs. LUCY Butcher, wife of Samuel Butcher, aged 83 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 1127 Passyunk road, on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. To proceed to Mutual Ground.

MUNZINGER.—On the 27th instant, CHARLES MUNZINGER, aged 41 years.

His relatives and friends, and Phœnix Lodge No. 130, A. Y. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 939 Ridge avenue, on Sunday, July 1, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

THOMPSON—On the 26th instant, at his late residence, No. 420 Stevens street, Camden, JOHN F. THOMPSON, aged 27 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends, Wildie Lodge, No. 91, I. O. of O. F.; Leni Lenevpe Tribe, No. 2, I. O. of R. M.; and Fame Encampment, No. 26, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, Mr. John Thompson, No. 24 Catharine street, Philadelphia, at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon. To proceed to Ebenezer Church for service and interment.

THE PATENT SHELLER FOR LIMA BEANS and Peas shells out as fast as seven persons by hand. Prices $4 to $6. Wholesale at factory rates by the Agents,
TRUMAN & SHAW.
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

THE FOLDING POCKET CLOTHING RACK is a convenient article for travellers to hang their clothing on; it contains six hooks, and will fold up into a small box. For sale at the Hardware Store of
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

PATENT KEY-HOLE AND COMPASS SAWS, in which by revolving the ferule the blade may be taken out, thus being more convenient for carrying or replacing a broken blade. For sale with the usual kinds, by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior *tonic*, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of
P. I. JORDAN,
No. 220 PEAR Street.
Champagne Cider, by the dozen, bottled, or by the barrel. 2 14§

HATS AND CAPS.

McCALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, NO. 613 CHESNUT Street.—Every hat has the lowest price marked on it in plain figures. Call and examine the immense stock and get a bargain.

STRAW HATS AND SUMMER HATS.—Five thousand of the newest style Hats, at prices 25 per cent less than elsewhere, at McCALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, No. 613 CHESNUT Street, third door above New Bulletin Office.

STRAW HATS RETAILED AT WHOLESALE prices. Biggest assortment in this town, at McCALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, No. 613 CHESNUT Street. Every article has price marked on it in plain figures.

STRAW AND SUMMER HATS.—Biggest stock, biggest variety, and lowest prices in this city, at McCALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, No. 613 CHESNUT Street, third door above New Bulletin Office. You can save from 50 cents to $1 on a single article.

HATS, STRAW GOODS, ETC.,
RETAIL AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
BARNES, OSTERHOUT, HERRON & CO.,
S. E. Cor. Fourth and Chesnut Sts.,
Are now closing out at retail their extensive stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER HATS,
Consisting of Straw, Felt, etc., of the latest styles and improvements,
At Wholesale Prices.
6 29 wfm2m5p

These in want of Goods of this description can SAVE at least ONE PROFIT by purchasing here.

IF YOU WISH TO BUY A HAT FIFTY cents cheaper than you can anywhere else in the city, call at
PRESTON'S,
No. 219 South THIRD Street, Philada.
6 1 1m

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

KELTY, CARRINGTON
AND COMPANY,
No. 723 CHESNUT Street
IMPORTERS OF
AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
IN
CURTAIN MATERIALS
AND
MANUFACTURERS
OF
WINDOW SHADES,
SWISS LACE CURTAINS,
FRENCH LACE CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
APPLICATION LACE CURTAINS
CALL AT
KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.'S,
No. 723 CHESNUT Street,
AND SEE OUR
LACE CURTAINS,
FROM AUCTION.
ALSO, DAMAGED LACE,
In Curtain, and by the Yard, Very Low.
WINDOW SHADES,
ALL COLORS,
ALL QUALITIES,
ALL SIZES.
BROWN AND GILT.
LEATHER AND GILT.
STONE AND GILT.
SLATE AND GILT.
STORE SHADES, SKY-LIGHT,
AND
WINDOW SHADES,
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, MADE TO ORDER.
KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.,
No. 723 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
4 19 tf

FOURTH EDITION

HIGHLY IMPORTANT RAILROAD DECISION.

The Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Case.

The Contestant Has no Standing in Court.

The Catawissa Lease a Legal Contract.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WILKESBARRE, June 29, 1866.—Charles E. Smith, Esq., Reading Railroad Office, Philadelphia:—The following decision, just received, rendered in quo warranto case, that the agreement of consolidation is valid and lawful; that the plea of *nut tiel* record is good, and the demurrer is overruled, with leave to the defendants to rejoin that there is a record there; if the original agreement is produced, accompanied by proof that it was deposited with the Secretary of State October 3d, judgment will be entered for defendants; or if it should appear necessary, that Sifler, Secretary of the State of Pennsylvania, should mark the paper "*filed*," a mandamus will be granted to compel him to do so.

In the two bills in equity:—

First. That none of the plaintiffs have any right to question the corporate existence of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad.

Second. As Andrew Scott has no stock in the new company, he has no standing in Court.

Third. That the Catawissa lease is a good, valid, and legal contract.

Fourth. That the agreement of October 31, 1860, remains in force and passes to the lessees.

Fifth. That the Philadelphia and Erie Road does connect the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad with the Catawissa Road, notwithstanding difference in gauge.

Judge Read only dissents.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, June 29.

Bills Approved.

The President has approved the bills to provide for the revision and consolidation of the statutes making further provisions for the establishment of an armory and arsenal of construction, deposit, and repair on Rock Island, and to establish a land office in the Territory of Idaho.

The East India Squadron.

The Navy Department to-day received despatches from Acting Rear-Admiral Bell, commanding the East India Squadron, dated Hong Kong, April 28, in which he says:—The *Wyoming* had visited Ningpo and Shanghai, and was at the latter place on the 18th of that month. On the 3d of April the Admiral proceeded with his ship, and the *Relief* and the *Wachusett*, up the Canton river, and having anchored the two former vessels at Whampoa, the latter was directed to anchor off the city of Canton, which has been known hitherto as the most truculent city of all China, and on the 6th he went up to that city, and having hoisted his flag on board the *Wachusett*, requested an interview with the Governor-General of the two quarantine provinces, in order to satisfy his own eyes that the United States have re-established their naval squadron on that coast, though in peace and good-will, as he said, to warn the Chinese who had honorably maintained their neutrality during the late Rebellion in our country.

His Excellency manifested the best disposition towards our country and countrymen, and returned the Admiral's visit on board the *Wachusett*, although it rained heavily all the time, seeming much interested in her armament. He was gratified to observe that the people of Canton, and the high officials also, have materially changed their arrogant demeanor towards foreigners since he saw them last, in 1858, to a respectful and even friendly deportment.

The Admiral says he returned in the *Hartford* on the 12th of April to Hong Kong, and there received intelligence of a rupture between the United States Consul at Nienchwong, situate in the northern part of the Gulf of Pechele, and the inhabitants thereof. He called the *Wachusett* from Canton, and despatched her on the 18th, under Commander Townsend, with instructions to proceed to that port, and inquire into the facts of the case, and to give the necessary protection. On his way thither he was to touch at Shanghai, and confer with the United States Consul-General, Mr. Seward, and extend to him such facilities as were convenient to Commander Townsend. Returning he will touch at all the open ports.

The *Relief*, from Whampoa, anchored at Hong Kong on the 28th of April. The crews of the several vessels of the squadron are in good condition.

Despatches have also been received from Acting Rear-Admiral Godon, commanding the Squadron on the coast of Brazil. They are dated May 18.

The *Kansas*, he says, has returned from a successful trip to the Falkland Islands, and will leave in a few days for Buenos Ayres. The *Juniata* is now there, but will be shortly sent to Rio to take the place of the *Shamokin*, whose repairs being completed, she will be ordered there. The *Nipsic* has also just arrived, after a cruise of some two months, going as far as Bahia.

The *Shawmut* will sail in two days for St. Catherine's to attend to some small matters connected with deserters from our merchant vessels, who are induced to enter the Brazilian service by offers of high bounty. The *Dacotah* left for the Pacific early in May.

The Admiral says:—"We passed going up and down the Uruguay river, at anchor near the small towns and saladeros along its bank, not less than seventy or eighty vessels, English, French, Dutch, and Italian, but not one American.

"In fact, few Americans are to be met with anywhere on the river. Our four years of war will account for this. I hope the enterprising spirit of our people will soon change this state of things, as the trade must be very profitable, and no doubt a large part of the produce from the river reaches our ports in foreign bottoms."

Despatches announcing the arrival at Queenstown of the monitor *Miantonomah*, with the vessels accompanying, have been received at the Navy Department. The passage was made in eleven days and ten hours. The average run per day was one hundred and sixty-eight miles. The progress was very uniform.

The heavy weather did not appear to affect the monitor, either in speed or rolling, for while the other vessels were lurching about, and their progress checked by heavy seas, she went along comparatively undisturbed or unchecked.

The *Monongahela* arrived at St. Thomas on the 10th of June.

Sudden Illness.

The wife of Senator Nye was taken seriously ill this morning, and some excitement has been created by the report that the physicians pronounce the disease to be "cholera."

Desperadoes in Mississippi.

Government officers in Mississippi report that a band of desperadoes has been organized on the Yazoo river with the avowed intention of driving off Northern men, and those Southern men who show a willingness to accept the situation, by a concerted system of persecution, such as stealing mules and murdering negroes on the plantations.

Release of Paymaster Paulding.

Paymaster Paulding, lately under trial for depositing Government money in the Merchants' National Bank, has been released from arrest, and is now attending to his duties as chief quartermaster of this district. The sentence of the court martial has not been made public.

The Position of Secretary Harlan.

Reports are in circulation to-day that Secretary Harlan is to go out of the Cabinet immediately, he taking strong grounds against the Philadelphia Convention. Governor Randall will succeed him when he leaves the Cabinet.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, June 29.

Senate.

Mr. Wilson (Mass.) introduced a bill to fix the military peace establishment of the army.

The Chair laid before the Senate the resolutions of the Connecticut Legislature against the acceptance of League Island for a naval depot until its merits shall be more fully established.

The bill to grant three months' pay to officers below the grade of Brigadiers, who were in service on March 2, 1865, was passed.

The bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to lease the Saline lands containing mineral springs was taken up and discussed, and then postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. Wade (Ohio) called up the bill amendatory of the act for the government of Territories, recently passed by the House.

Mr Buckalew (Pa.) moved to strike out the section prohibiting the denial of the elective franchise on account of race or color.

Pending the discussion, the morning hour expired, and the Niagara Ship Canal bill was taken up.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Morrill (Vt.) was, at his own request, and on account of other business engagements, excused from service on the Conference Committee on the Internal Revenue bill, and Mr. Hooper (Mass.) appointed in his place.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.), from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill making appropriations for the sundry civil expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1867. Read twice, referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and made the special order for Tuesday week.

Mr. Cook (Ill.), from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill for the erection of a National Bureau of Insurance. Read twice and recommitted.

The House proceeded in the morning hour, to the consideration of reports of committees of a private character. The first business being the motion of Mr. Miller (Pa.), made last Friday, to recommit to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, the adverse report made on the bill granting pensions to the soldiers of the war of 1812, and instructing the Committee to report a bill for that purpose.

Mr Barbour (Md.) continued his remarks of last Friday, against the proposition, and Messrs. Spalding, Miller, and Farquhar spoke in favor of it.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.) moved to amend the motion to recommit, by instructing the Committee to report a bill increasing the lowest rate for total disability, which now rates at $8, to $10. He explained that it applied to all pensioners.

The debate was closed by the House seconding the previous question.

The amendment offered by Mr. Stevens was rejected.

The question recurred on Mr. Miller's motion to recommit with instructions to report a bill, and it was agreed to. Yeas 101, nays 10.

The Fenian Prisoners.

BUFFALO, June 29.—A special despatch to the *Courier* from Canandaigua, dated last night, says:—The Grand Jury presented indictments against the following Fenian prisoners this afternoon:—John O'Neil, Owen Starr, John Hoy, John Spaulding, William Smith, Lawrence Shields, Michael H. Mundy, John M. Fogarty, John F. Gregory, John McGuire, R. Fitzpatrick, P. H. Tyrrel, and James H. Roche, who were captured at Buffalo; Michael C. Murphy, W. H. Lindsey, James J. Hefferman, Terrence Quinn, James Riley, and Alexander C. Eason, who were captured at Malone.

The cases will be postponed to the next term, and the prisoners released on bail.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 27.—The Wheat Market is easy. New wheat is coming forward more freely. Bakers' extra is quoted at $1·65 per 100 lbs. The sales of shipping wool during the last week amount to 170,000 lbs., at 18c. per lb.

Mining shares are weak. Belcher, $162; Crown Point, $950; Imperial, $93; Ophir, $235; Yellow Jacket, $682; Choliar Potosi, $183; Legal-tenders, 70½.

Fire at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 29.—The building on the northwest corner of Fourth and Main streets, occupied by Charles Owen, jeweler, R. G. Barnes, tailor, and R. & E. Mendenhall, pork dealers, was partially consumed by fire last evening. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Loss from $15,000 to $20,000, mostly covered by insurance.

Convicted of Murder.

CLEVELAND, June 29.—McConnell, the murderer of Mrs. Colvin, in Olmstead, Ohio, last spring, has been found guilty of murder in the first degree.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, June 29.—Flour has a declining tendency and quotations are barely maintained. Super Howard Street, $10@10 50; Ohio super, $9·50@10. Wheat declining and unsettled; Southern red, $2 50; Western spring red, $2 20@2·25. Corn dull; white, $1·18@1·19; yellow, $1. Pork steady; mess, $34. Lard dull at 22½@23c.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 2§

A PHILADELPHIAN IN IRELAND.

George H. Stuart, Esq., Before the Presbyterian General Assembly at Belfast—His Reception and Speech, Etc.

From the Banner of Ulster, June 14.

The report of the Continental Mission having been appointed for the evening, and the Free Church Deputation coming after, it was nearly 10 o'clock before Mr. Stuart was called upon by the Moderator. The church was crowded to excess, and the enthusiasm with which the gentleman was welcomed on the platform as the President of the United States Christian Commission was very great. For about an hour and a half the immense audience listened with such intense interest as is rarely witnessed in a public assembly.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE IN CORRESPONDENCE WITH FOREIGN CHURCHES.

Professor Porter brought up the report of this Committee, which recommended that there should be an interchange of deputations between the General Assembly and the American Churches. He then proceeded to introduce to the Assembly Mr. George H. Stuart, of Philadelphia—a man whose name was a password to all Irishmen, and especially to Irish Presbyterians. (Applause.) He was not only one of the merchant princes of America, but one of its most noble-hearted Christian men; and while he was a patriot, he had never forgotten that by descent he was an Irishman. (Applause.)

Mr. G. H. Stuart, on coming forward, was received with loud applause, which was again and again resumed. He proceeded to express the pleasure he felt at standing for the first time before a General Assembly of the Irish Presbyterian Church, being himself an Irishman, not by descent only, but by birth. (Applause.) There then sat before him some familiar faces from whom, thirty-five years ago, he had heard blessed words of Jesus. There was his venerable friend, Dr. Moorehead, of Donacloney, and another whom he had met at the baptismal font—G. H. Shanks. But he missed many beloved faces in that Assembly. He missed the impressive form of Dr. Edward M. Dill, the distinguished advocate of Presbyterianism. He was sorry to think, also, that he could not get the firm grasp of the hand, and feel the throbbing heart of one of their fathers, Dr. Edgar, or hear the silvery notes of Ireland's most distinguished minister, Dr. Cooke. (Applause.) Speaking from the bottom of his heart, and speaking for Irishmen in America, he earnestly prayed that Dr. Edgar and Dr. Cooke might long be spared to throw the light of their eloquence on Presbyterian homes. Glancing around him he saw many familiar faces. He believed there was then standing before him a man who carried him on his back to a day school—Mr. Martin of Tulleyallen (applause)—and there was Jonathan Simpson, of Portrush, a name that was well known in America. He well recollected the sensation created when Dr. E. M. Dill and Mr. Simpson visited America. They brought away with them a few pounds, but that was nothing to the good they effected in America. It might be said that this house was at present crowded, but it was almost empty when compared with what he had seen in America when these brethren visited it. He was going to say that there were at one of these meetings as many persons as there were in Belfast. (Laughter and applause.) They issued tickets for admission to these meetings in America, but when these had all been given out, one man came to his (Mr. Stuart's) office, and said he must have a ticket to hear Jonathan Simpson, if he should walk over dead men's bodies. (Applause.) As he had said, tickets were issued for these meetings, but when these were exhausted, with the ingenuity of Irishmen it was thought no harm on the part of those who had been unsuccessful to go to the printer and get a few hundreds struck off on their own account. (Laughter.) Another deputation had visited America, consisting of Dr. Edgar, Dr. Dill, then of Ballymena, and now of Derry, and last, though tall as any of them, Dr. Wilson, their Moderator. (Renewed laughter.) They, in America, did not care how often the Assembly sent out such deputations, if they only sent them three such noble Irishmen. (Applause.) They had heard a great deal that evening about relationship—about French and Scotch cousins; but they did not claim kindred of that kind in America. They were their sons and daughters, for there were more Irishmen in America than in Scotland and France put together; and at present he (Mr. S.) did not know whether he was an Irishman or an American. (Laughter.) In the observations he desired to address to them he would refer to the Church of his land previous to the war, in the war, and since the war. The various branches of the Presbyterian Church in America number 6000 ministers of Jesus Christ. That was a large constituency, but they were divided into six or seven sections, all adhering to the Westminster Confession of Faith. He was glad to say, however, that they were now looking upon each other more lovingly than they had ever done before, and that the barrier which stood between them had been taken down. He referred to that cursed system of human slavery. (Applause.) God had taken the matter into His own hand, and He had removed that barrier forever. For the first time since 1837, the Assemblies of the Old School and New School Presbyterians had met together at St. Louis—the two Moderators occupying two chairs on the same platform—and one of the most eloquent speeches delivered on that occasion was by a man whose name is not unknown among themselves—Dr. McCosh. He (Mr. Stuart) believed that no pen or living tongue could describe the crisis through which the Church had passed during the year of the terrible conflict that devastated his country. When Abraham Lincoln—(loud applause)—a name that would live as long as history—called the nation to arms, there was a noble response. Not less than two millions of men bore arms for the preservation of their country, and they were not men who went out to do battle for thirteen dollars a month; for he knew an instance where a gentleman had taken a ticket for Europe, and whose name would be accepted for one million of dollars, tear up his ticket and enlist as a private soldier. (Applause.) It was a fight for liberty, and the Lord was, as He always is, on the side of the right. They never lost hope in God, and the result was that they had got rid of slavery, which had ground down four millions of their black fellow-creatures. Having referred to the labors of the United States Christian Commission, of which he gave an eloquent description, Mr. Stuart gave several instances of the work of ministers during the war—where all was earnestness, all devotion, and burning love to Christ. The delegates of the Christian Commission knew no difference between Northern and Southern soldiers—they only knew they were sufferers. The Southern wounded were surprised at the reception they met. They said, "We cannot understand you Northern men; when we meet you in the field you fight like devils, but when we fall into your hands you treat us as would angels." (Applause.) He had seen many soldiers die, the unbeliever, the infidel, the general, the colonel, but he had met none who did not feel one want, and that was Christ. They had been constantly engaged in presenting truth to dying men, and in the work in the army simply 4859 men and some two hundred ladies had been employed—and the work of grace that had gone on was most abundant and blessed. The Spirit of God had come in mighty power, and a cloud of blessing had seemed to hover over the armies. And no wonder. Why? It arose from earnest, believing prayer. He believed there never was an army for whom such earnest, zealous prayer had been offered to God. Never were there such earnest congregations, never such attentive assemblies. The difficulty was not in getting men to listen, but in being able to speak long enough and often enough. According to the last computation there had been held 77,744 prayer-meetings, and about 58,000 sermons had been preached. As illustration of the labors of the Commission in caring for the bodies of the troops, it was mentioned that there had been dispensed by the agents in person, in three months, 25,009 shirts and drawers, 38,250 cans of candied milk, 18,178 cans of tomatoes, 15,609 assorted fruits, and many thousands of such other articles as the exigencies of the case demanded, including 468,500 envelopes and sheets of paper to inform the dear ones at home of their relatives on the field of danger. For the spiritual wants of the men during the war 1,466,748 copies of the Scriptures were distributed, 1,370,953 psalm and hymn-books, 8,308,052 knapsack books, and 18,126,002 religious newspapers. To enable men to be identified who fell on the field, a small parchment label, with name and address, and the name and address to which a report should be sent, with the text, John iii. 16, inscribed on it—(applause)—was placed on the person of the combatants. (Renewed applause.) He gave many illustrations on the subject. The liberality of the people was unbounded. Church extension had been carried on to a great extent in the army. No less than two hundred churches existed in the camps at the same time, in nearly all which there was daily service, with preaching. The soldiers sometimes laid the foundation-stone in the morning, and the dedication services were performed in the evening. (Loud applause.) These churches were constantly open morning and evening. It had been said that when the army was disbanded their soldiers would have a demoralizing influence. They now felt their influence in favor of the present revival in the American Churches, and he hoped that, as formerly, that blessed tide would roll across the Atlantic and again visit the Irish Presbyterian Church. (Applause.) If he mistook not the signs of the times, they were approaching some wonderful events in the Church's history. He had been told by a distinguished friend, that after the events which had happened in America a great revival would occur in the Churches; and he prayed to God, that even before they separated, the influence of the Spirit might be felt in its power. He felt he would be doing injustice to his own feelings if he did not return thanks for the deputations which had come from them to America. He hoped they would again send over a deputation, not for the purpose of getting money, but of promoting brotherly intercourse; and warm as the reception they had given him, he would promise the deputation a still warmer. Mr. Stuart concluded amid great applause.

Mr. Macnaughtan submitted a resolution to the House to the following effect:—"The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland welcome their distinguished friend, G. H. Stuart, Esq., of Philadelphia, and recognize in him the representative of their common Christianity. They request their Moderator to convey the thanks of this Assembly to him for his deeply interesting address, and desire that he would convey to their brethren in America their affectionate greetings, and carry with him this message—That the Presbyterian Church in Ireland rejoices in the termination of the bloody struggle in America, and gives thanks to God that the result of that conflict has been the abolition of slavery in the United States; that they have heard with deep admiration and gratitude to God of the labors of the Christian Commission, and of its unwearied zeal in the holy acts of love, by which it sought to mitigate the horrors of war and be the means of instruction of the salvation of Jesus to the dying soldiers; finally, that they desire to draw closer the bonds of union between the great Presbyterian family in America and their members in Ireland." Mr. Macnaughtan, after a few preliminary remarks, in which he adverted to the behavior of the Christian Commission, and gave expression to the admiration with which he had listened to Mr. Stuart's invaluable address, remarked that it was for the interest of the world and of Christianity that America and Britain should be drawn into closer communion. For what were the two great contests that were before them in the world at present? There was the contest between liberty and despotism that had not yet been fought out, and there was the contest between truth and error that had not yet been finished. When these battles begin to rage in all their fury, whence were the champions to be drawn who, in the name of the Lord of Hosts, would carry on the war? Where was liberty to find her defenders if not in Britain and in America? As in the army, though the colors were often held by a weak stripling, yet two color-sergeants—the bravest and strongest that could be got—were chosen to defend their flag while there was any energy in their system or a drop of blood in their veins. So, in the battle for freedom, let them have on the defense of that flag the genius of America, as personified in Mr. Stuart. (Applause.) And let them have the genius of Britain in any of her worthies; and then with America and England on the side of liberty against the world, he would not fear if all the despotism of the earth were combined—the cause of liberty would triumph. (Applause.)

Dr. Dill, in seconding the resolution, said:—Moderator, were this an ordinary occasion, it would be unpardonable to attempt to detain the Assembly by any additional observations at this late hour of the evening. But this is no ordinary occasion. We are proposing, sir, not only to offer an address of warmest welcome to our beloved brother, George Hay Stuart, but we are also, through him, speaking to the Christian Churches and people of America. (Hear, hear.) Sir, the presence among us of Mr. Stuart, and the noble address which he has delivered, will do us all good. We need at times to have our sluggish blood stirred by such a spirit as his. I remember when, in company with yourself, sir, in New York, in 1859, we were bringing our begging business to a close, and when our wallet was nearly full (laughter), I made a call upon a certain merchant who had not been very successful in business, and who had little sympathy with our mission. He asked me how much we had got. I told him above £6000. He expressed his astonishment at our success, and added, "It was George Stuart got you that money, but he's mad—decidedly mad." (Laughter.) He has some method in his madness, I replied. He is as energetic in the pursuit of business as he is fervent in Christian spirit. He has been, I understand, very successful as a commercial man, and at all events he has never failed. (Hear, hear.) Such men as Mr. Stuart can, under such circumstances, wield a mighty influence for good; and I am persuaded, should the occasion arise (which may God forbid)! they will be found acting in a manner worthy of Irishmen, who have deeply imbibed the spirit of the Master, and who have learned lessons of peace and love at the feet of Him who was meek and lowly in heart. I have great pleasure in seconding the resolution of thanks and welcome to Mr. Stuart proposed by Mr. Macnaughtan. (Applause.)

The Moderator addressed Mr. Stuart in the terms of the Assembly's resolution. In referring to the rapid progress and prosperity of the United States of America, he said some two centuries ago few white men's feet trod the vast seaboard of America. Forests were owned, and rivers and lakes were crossed by savage tribes. Driven out by oppression and tyranny at home, Puritans and Presbyterians from Ireland, and Scotland, and England, and the Continent of Europe, sailed for and settled in America. They carried with them the Word of God, which makes men and nations free. At the period of the Revolution, when they grasped the sword of man, they let not fall the sword of the Spirit. Lately you had war again—among yourselves, as citizens and States. Nations, like families and individuals, require chastening at the hand of God. The curse causeless doth not come. Slavery was the blot which stained your stripes. In the name of this Assembly, I can assure you that, during your late fratricidal war, its members never ceased to cherish the hope and pray that your land might be purged by the blood that was being shed upon it, and that out of the fiery baptism God's Spirit might be poured out more abundantly than ever upon all the Churches of your land. It affords me peculiar pleasure to be the channel of conveying to you our united and cordial thanks for the stirring speech you have delivered, and the interesting information you have communicated. I shall never forget your great kindness towards myself during my visit to the Churches of the States on behalf of the Home Mission work of this Church, nor shall I forget the easy access I had through you to all these churches through all the Northern States, and to-night I have the satisfaction of thanking you for all your kindness. This Assembly welcomes you back to the Church of your fathers, though for a brief season, and recognizes in you one of the greatest and noblest, one of the most generous and benevolent of her sons. Among "the live men" of your land you stand preeminent, and we thank the Church's Head for the grace bestowed upon you, and by which in the Church and Sabbath School you have been enabled to promote the interests of His kingdom and advance His cause in the land of your adoption. But it is in connection with "The Christian Commission" your name is known in every land where the history of your war is recorded, and will go down to posterity as the enduring memorial of your labors and your life. We rejoice that the States you represent are at peace again, and that your Churches are being inspired with new life and vigor, and receiving a fresh baptism of the Spirit of God. I cannot close without acknowledging through you the generous sympathy and practical wisdom of your representative and public men towards Britain at the present time. The best interests of the world are involved in the maintenance of peace and concord between Great Britain and America. They are the great Protestant nations of the world. To their Churches have been committed the oracles of God. To them is entrusted the conquest of the world for Christ. The only jealousy between them should be a holy jealousy as to which should do most to advance the cause and spread the kingdom of their common Lord upon the earth. In the bonds of a common love and common faith we seek through you to bind the Old and New World together in this great Christian enterprise. Westward we stretch our hand and grasp yours stretched eastward towards us, and with hand and hand together we claim the world for Jesus, and lay it at His feet, and crown Him Lord of all. Tell the Churches in America how deeply we are interested in their prosperity and labors. Tell them of our joy at the tidings of the abolition of slavery, and how earnestly we encourage them to stand fast in the liberty wherewith Christ makes His people free. Tell them of our gratitude for the liberal gift laid upon the altar of God, and put into our hand through you, and the late Dr. Murray, to be employed for the glory of the Church's Head in this land. And that you may be long spared as an active laborer in the great field, and be blessed in your person, and work, and family, is the earnest prayer of this General Assembly on your behalf.

A Ten Years' Litigation.

From the Troy Whig.

The Court of Appeals has ordered a new trial in the case of Ernst against the Hudson River Railroad Company, which from the length of time it has been in the courts and the vigor with which it has been contested, may fairly take its place among the celebrated causes of the State. The history of the case is substantially as follows:—

Henry Ernst was an industrious teamster, residing in the eastern part of this county, with a wife and six children dependent upon his labor for support. On the second day of December, 1855, he started with his team for the city of Albany. He arrived at the village of Bath, halted a moment to await the ferry boat, and, in passing with his team over the railroad crossing, came in collision with the local train moving south, and received an injury which, within two days, resulted in his death. Soon after, his widow commenced this action to recover damages for causing his death, employing E. Wooster, now member of Assembly from this county, as her attorney.

The cause was first tried in 1859 before Mr. Justice Gould. The result was a nonsuit, Judge Gould holding that the negligence of the deceased contributed to the injury, and refusing to submit that question to the jury.

From that decision the plaintiff appealed to the General Term of the Supreme Court. A new trial was granted by the majority of the Court, Judge Gould dissenting.

It was again tried in 1860 before Judge Hogeboom, and the plaintiff obtained a verdict of $2500.

From this judgment the railroad company appealed to the General Term, where the case was again arraigned. The judgment was again affirmed by a majority of the Court, Judge Gould again dissenting.

From the judgment of the General Term the railroad company appealed to the Court of Appeals, where the case was argued at the June term, 1862. Judge Gould was then on the bench of the Court of Appeals, and his associates of that Court agreeing with him as to the law of the case, the judgment of the General Term was reversed, and a new trial ordered.

The cause was tried at the Circuit for the third time before Judge Miller, in November, 1865; Wooster, Parmenter, M. I. Townsend, and Beach appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant was represented by T. M. North and Judge Gould, who had by this time ceased to be judge, and had resumed practice at the bar. At the conclusion of the plaintiff's evidence the defendant moved for a nonsuit. This motion was ably and earnestly resisted by the counsel for plaintiff, the defendant relying upon the decision of the Court of Appeals. Upon the authority of that decision Judge Miller granted a nonsuit.

From that decision the plaintiff again appealed to the General Term, where the cause was again argued. The Court unanimously affirmed the judgment of nonsuit. Again the indefatigable counsel for the plaintiff determined to appeal to the Court of Appeals, and the cause was again argued there in April last. That Court has just rendered a decision reversing the judgment of the General Term and Circuit and granting a new trial, holding that the question of negligence must be submitted to the jury.

So that this case, after three trials at the Circuit, three arguments before the General Term and before the Court of Appeals, is now sent back for a fourth trial, and it now appears as though the plaintiff, after a ten years' contest in the courts, was in a fair way to recover damages for the wrongful killing of her husband.

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

No. 225 North THIRD Street.

If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such recommendation from such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858.

We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC, Analytical Chemists.

NEW YORK, September 3, 1858.

I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr. Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Analytical Chemist.

BOSTON, March 7, 1859.

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D., State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle at No. 225 North THIRD Street, Philadelphia. 11

M. NATHANS & SONS,
IMPORTERS OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,
Etc. Etc.
No. 19 North FRONT Street, PHILADELPHIA.
MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 1 19m

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

LUMBER.

1866.—BUILDING! BUILDING! LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER! STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. WHITE PINE FLOORING. YELLOW PINE FLOORING. SPRUCE PINE FLOORING. ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING. PLASTERING LATH. PLASTERING LATH.

1866.—PINE, HEMLOCK, AND OAK TIMBER. PINE, HEMLOCK, AND OAK TIMBER, CUT TO A BILL. CUT TO A BILL, AT SHORT NOTICE.

1866.—CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES. CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES. No. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES. No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES. WHITE PINE SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!! LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!! RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE. RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS. ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS. SEASONED WALNUT. SEASONED WALNUT. DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH. OAK PLK. AND BDS. MAHOGANY. ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS. CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS. SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS. AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST! FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG. FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG. SPRUCE SILLS. HEMLOCK PLANK AND JOIST. OAK SILLS.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
5 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

UNITED STATES BUILDER'S MILL,
Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
ESLER & BROTHER,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING SCROLL WORK, ETC.
SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.
The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 4 17 3m

T. W. SMALTZ'S LUMBER YARD, N. E. corner of FIFTEENTH and STILES Street. OFFERS FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH
Panel 1st com., 2d com., 3d com., 4-4, 5-4, 6-8, 8-4, White Pine, seasoned.
First and second quality Yellow (4-4, 5-4) and White Pine (4-4) Flooring Boards.
First and second quality one and two sides Fence Boards.
Shelving Boards, Bass, Ash Planks and Boards, White Pine Sills, all sizes, Step Boards, 4-4, 5-4.
Hemlock Joist and Scantling, all sizes.
Prime lot Spruce Sills and Scantling.
Plastering Lath (English and Canals) Pickets.
Shingles, Chesnut Posts, etc.
Mahogany, Walnut Plank and Boards.
All kinds of Building Lumber cut and furnished at the shortest notice, at the lowest price. 6 5 1m

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

A HINT TO TOBACCO CHEWERS.
WEDDING-CAKE FINE CUT TOBACCO.
The only FINE CUT TOBACCO ever manufactured in Philadelphia.
The Best in the Market.
EVERYBODY USES IT.
Manufactured from the Best Leaf.
SOLD EVERYWHERE. 6 11
Factory, S.E. corner BROAD and WALLACE Streets.

FURNITURE AND BEDDING.



FURNITURE.
RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,
No. 40 South SECOND St., West Side,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE,
AND
UPHOLSTERED GOODS.
Parlor Suits in Plush, Reps, Hair Cloth, etc.
Sitting-Room, Dining-Room, and Chamber Suits, in Walnut, Mahogany, Oak, Chesnut, etc., together with grained imitations of the above woods, which come very low.
Should you desire anything in our line, it will be to your advantage to call and examine our stock, which is as large and varied as can be found anywhere, and PRICES THE LOWEST.
RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,
5 28 No. 40 South SECOND Street.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

UNION OIL STOVES,
A new and complete apparatus for Cooking and Heating by Petroleum Oil. Our Stoves give no smoke or odor, and are not liable to get out of order, being as simple in every respect as a Kerosene Lamp. The Baker, Broiler, and Flat-iron Heater are the only special articles of furniture required. For all other purposes ordinary stove furniture may be used.
DAVID H. LOSEY,
SOLE AGENT FOR PENNSYLVANIA,
No. 38 South FIFTH Street.
Liberal discount to the trade. 4 17 3m rp

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10 § No. 1132 MARKET STREET.



THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.
CHASE, SHARP & THOMPSON,
5 19 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET
1 6 3m N. E. CORNER OF RACE.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
Commencing MONDAY, April 16, 1866. Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—
Express Train at 4·15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's Stemmer's Run.
Way Mail Train at 8·15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations between Philadelphia and Baltimore.
Delaware Railroad Train at 9 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Princess Anne, Milford, and intermediate stations.
Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.
Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington.
Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11·45 A. M. train.
WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.
Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 9, 11·15 A. M., 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. The 4·30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.
Leave Wilmington at 6·45, 8, and 9·30 A. M., 4 and 6·30 P. M.
Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 4·30 and 6 P. M.
THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE.
Leave Wilmington at 11 A. M., 4·36 and 10 P. M.
CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Chester at 7·46, 8·46, 10·14, and 11·40 A. M., 4·43, 5·16, 7·26, and 10·36 P. M.
FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-mail. 9·20 A. M., Express. 1·10 P. M., Express. 6·35 P. M., Express. 8·25 P. M., Express.
TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.
Leave Chester at 4·49 and 8·52 A. M., and 3·38 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 5·23 and 9·33 A. M., and 4·15 P. M.
Freight Trains with Passenger Cars attached will leave as follows:—Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6·05 P. M. Baltimore for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4·45 P. M. Perryville for Wilmington and intermediate stations at 5·00 A. M., connecting at Wilmington with 8 A. M. train for Philadelphia.
SUNDAY TRAINS.
Express Train at 4·15 A. M., for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express, 11 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington.
Accommodation Train at 11·30 P. M. for Wilmington and intermediate stations.
BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore at 8·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.
Accommodation Train from Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6·30 P. M.
4 16 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway, running to and from the Depot. The last car leaves Front street about 30 minutes prior to the departure of each Train.
On Sundays—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets 45 minutes before the departure of each Train.
Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	at 8·00	A. M.
Day Express	at 10·00	"
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 11·00	"
Fast Line and Erie Express¶	at 12·00	M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 2·30	P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	at 4·00	"
Paoli Accommodation No. 2	at 5·00	"
Pittsburgh and Erie Mail¶	at 9·00	"
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	at 10·00	"
Philadelphia Express†	at 11·10	"

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express‡	at 12·40	A. M.
Philadelphia Express†	at 7·10	"
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 8·20	"
Columbia Train	at 9·00	"
Lancaster Train	at 12·40	P. M.
Fast Line	at 1·10	"
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	at 4·10	"
Day Express	at 5·50	"
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	at 7·30	"
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 9·50	"

* Daily, except Saturday. † Daily. ‡ Daily, except Monday. All other Trains daily, except Sunday.
¶Running through from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh and Erie without change of cars.
Sunday Accommodation Trains for Paoli and intermediate stations leave Philadelphia at 9·00 A. M. and 7·00 P. M., returning leave Paoli at 6·50 A. M. and 4·50 P. M.
A TICKET OFFICE
Is located at No. 631 Chesnut street, where Tickets to all important points may be procured and full information given by JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent.
Also at Thirty-first and Market streets, on application to THOMAS H. PARKE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.
An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations apply to FRANCIS FUNK, No. 137 DOCK Street.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. 3 12

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad company's Lines.
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz:—

	FARE
At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	3·00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation	2·25
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation, 2d class	1·80

At 8 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, and Vincentown. At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.
At 5 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.
LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE
At 11 A. M., 4·30, 6·45 P. M., and 12 P. M. (Night) via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3·00. The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.
At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 6·45 P. M. and Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.
At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 10·15 A. M. or Bristol, Schenck's, Eddington, and 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.
At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghampton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.
June 1, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.
THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).
Freight must be delivered before 4½ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.
Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 8 P. M.
Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.
The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.
The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.
A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers, and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.
N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment.
For terms or other information, apply to WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent, No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, February 12, two daily trains will run between Washington and Lynchburg, connecting at Gordonsville with Virginia Central Railroad trains to and from Richmond as follows:—
MAIL TRAIN.
Leave Washington daily (Sunday excepted), at 6·45 A. M., and arrive at Lynchburg at 5·45 P. M.
Leave Lynchburg at 7 A. M. and arrive at Washington at 5·26 P. M.
EXPRESS TRAIN
Leave Washington daily (including Sunday) at 6·05 P. M. and arrive at Lynchburg at 6·00 A. M.
Leave Lynchburg at 6·50 P. M. and arrive at Washington at 6·10 A. M.
Both trains making close connections at Lynchburg for all points South and Southwest, and at Washington for North and Northwest.
First-class sleeping cars attached to the night trains.
The road is attractive, not only for its comfortable accommodations, but for the fact that it passes the now historic localities of Fairfax, Bull Run, Manassas, Bristoe, Catlett's, Rappahannock, Culpeper, Orange and Gordonsville, places of imperishable interest in the popular mind.
Through tickets to all points South and Southwest may be had in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and at the offices of the road in Washington and Alexandria. W. H. McCAFFERTY, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE, FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, June 4, 1866.
Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING ACCOMMODATION.
At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and intermediate Stations.
MORNING EXPRESS.
At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.
This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS.
Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.
READING ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 6·00 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 8·55 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south, at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia 9·10 P. M.
Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M. and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M. and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 and 8·15 A. M. and 5·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·35 A. M. and 12·30 noon.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 and 11·53 A. M. and 1·48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·05 A. M., and 9·15 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·52 A. M., and 11·30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.
A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.
TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—
COMMUTATION TICKETS.
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.
MILEAGE TICKETS.
Good for 2000 miles, between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms.
SEASON TICKETS.
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.
CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.
EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.
FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points, from the Company's new Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.
FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.
MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3·15 P. M. 8 15

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot THIRD Street, above Thompson.
For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.
At 7·30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.
At 3·30 P. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6·45 P. M.
At 5·15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.
For Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 2·30 and 4·15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6·15 P. M.
White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.
TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Bethlehem at 6·25 A. M. and 12·25 Noon, and 6·15 P. M.
Leave Doylestown at 6·40 A. M., 3·15 and 5·30 P. M.
Leave Lansdale at 6·00 A. M.
Leave Fort Washington at 10·50 A. M., and 2·15 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·30 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.
Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, THIRD Street, or BERKS Street.
5 21 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), Commencing THURSDAY, May 31, 1866.
LEAVE PHILADELPHIA AS FOLLOWS:—
8 A. M. Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, and all intermediate stations.
9 A. M. Mail for Cape May, stopping at Woodbury, Glassboro', Vineland, and Millville, and all stations below Millville. Due 12·35 M.
3 P. M. Accommodation, for Cape May, stopping at Woodbury and Glassboro, and all stations below Glassboro. Due 8·55 P. M.
3·30 P. M. Passenger, for Bridgeton, Salem, and all intermediate stations.
6 P. M., Woodbury Accommodation.
RETURNING TRAINS
Leave Cape May 6·30 and 11 A. M.
" Bridgeton 7 A. M. and 3·50 P. M.
" Salem 6·45 A. M. and 3·35 P. M.
Ticket Offices, at Ferry foot of Market street, and No. 828 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel.
Persons purchasing tickets of the Agent, at No. 828 CHESNUT Street can by leaving their orders have their Baggage called for and checked at their residences by Graham's Baggage Express.
Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below WALNUT Street, from 7 A. M. until 5 P. M. That received at or before 9 A. M. will go through the same day.
Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
5 31 J. VAN RENSSALAER, Superintendent.

1866.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie, on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.
Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1 P. M.
Leave Westward—Erie Mail, P. M.; Erie Express Train 12 M.
Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.
NEW YORK CONNECTION.
Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 9·30 A. M.
Leave Erie at 4·45 P. M., arrive at New York 4·10 P. M.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.
For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.
And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.
H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWINNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER, General Sup't, Williamsport.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 16, 1866.
FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·10, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8·20 down train, and 3½ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9·10 A. M., 2, 3, 5, 8, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 4, 6, 9¾ P. M.
CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9·10 minutes A. M., 2, 5, and 8 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·40 minutes A. M., 12·40, 6·40, and 9·25 minutes P. M.
FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 4½, 5¾, 6¾, 8·05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5½, 7, 7·50, 9, 11 A. M., 1½, 4½, 6¼ and 8 P. M.
The 5¾ P. M. train will stop at School Lane, Wissahicken, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4 and 7½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.
FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 4½, 5¾, 6¾, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6½, 7½, 8·20, 9½, 11½ A. M., 2, 5, 6¾, 8½ P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 1½, 6 and 9½ P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot NINTH and GREEN streets.

THE VASSAR COLLEGE.

Commencement at Vassar Female College, Poughkeepsie—History of the Enterprise—Its Founder, Trustees, and Teachers—The Young Women of America Homeward Bound—The Young Men of Poughkeepsie and their Peculiarities.

Perhaps the reader indulges the absurd idea that a treatise on the necessity of female education is about to follow. No such thing. The thermometer tells a story which would discourage any man from such a task. A courteous invitation from the Committee induced me to risk life and limb and comfort on the rackety Hudson river road yesterday afternoon, that I might attend the closing exercises of the current year at the Vassar Female College. Concerning the heat and the dust, the noise and the crowd on the cars, there is nothing new to write; concerning the smash-up on the track just below Peekskill, whereby poor Conductor Wheeler and four men lost their lives, and the absolute inhumanity of the Company's people at that station, I will speak further on.

Suffice it now to say that we were detained a long time and made very late in consequence. Having reached the College, we were taken to the chapel, where the exercises of the evening were in progress before a large and brilliant assemblage of youth and beauty, wit and worth. Dr. Raymond, the President, sat upon the platform where the young ladies read, sang, and declaimed, as young ladies only can at such rare and festive seasons. Details one never cares for; all was good. The "papers" were cleverly written and carefully read; the singing was really admirable, and the closing dialogue between "Truth," "Peace," "Discord," and a number of angelic friends, was not only instructive, as such matters always are, but likewise entertaining, as they very rarely are.

A well-laid collation, consisting of tea, coffee, ice-cream, cakes, ices, and the substantials, then occupied the attention of the youthful damsels, their friends, and the guests of the college until a very late hour, when, with universal good nature and entire satisfaction, the congregation broke up, and each person was at liberty to suffer the sultriness of the weather and profit by the gratuitous surgery of the over-zealous mosquitoes.

I improved the leisure afforded me by glancing at the history of Vassar College as it has been written on the understanding of one who knows all about it from egg to hatchment.

It commences almost like a fairy legend, thus:—"Once there was a very rich and a very good man," who lived in this somewhat pretentious city of Poughkeepsie (with wretched hotels, a great many bills, and very few hacks, for which high prices are charged), who was desirous of doing something with his money while he lived, which would not only redound to his credit after he died, but continue in its career of benevolence and wisdom down through the vistas of futurity. The name of the aforesaid was Matthew Vassar, and his conclusion was the founding and endowment of this magnificent institution, which is not only a monument of his individual liberality, but a landmark on the road of progress towards light and liberty in this broad continent of ours.

Mr. Vassar having determined to give $500,000 or more to the furtherance of his plan, associated with him in the incorporation of the college a number of the most prominent men of New York.

After the requisite preliminaries were attended to, the college buildings were erected about two miles back from Poughkeepsie. The buildings themselves are worth a visit. The main edifice is 500 feet in length by 170 in depth. It contains five independent dwelling-houses for resident officers, besides accommodations for about 400 young ladies and their teachers, with full suits of rooms for class recitations, lectures, music, and painting. It also contains a chapel and dining-hall, parlors, and suitable apartments for library, art gallery, philosophical apparatus, laboratory, cabinets of natural history, and all other appurtenances of a college. It is provided with a perfect system for warming and ventilation by steam-heated air; with gas manufactured on the premises; with an abundance of pure water, distributed throughout the building; with numerous bathing-rooms and other needful conveniences.

The young ladies' apartments are arranged in groups, three sleeping-rooms usually opening into one study-parlor. By this arrangement society is provided for all, with the requisite opportunity for occasional retirement and privacy. Some of the chambers contain single and others double beds, to suit the different tastes and circumstances of students. The rooms are neatly carpeted and furnished, and kept in order by the College Matron. They are all airy and cheerful, having on one side a pleasant outlook into the grounds, and on the other opening into spacious corridors, which extend on every floor the entire length of the building and its wings (nearly eight hundred feet), and which, being beautifully lighted, aired, and warmed, afford ample means of indoor exercise in inclement weather. The College parlors are large and pleasant; and access can be had by the young ladies at all times to the private apartments of their teachers, and to the homes of the President and resident Professors, without passing from under the roof of the College. The whole main building is nearly fire-proof. Every partition wall is of solid brick, and is carried from the foundation up to the roof. The building is divided across its length by four pairs of fire-walls, from eight to twelve feet apart, which are connected only in the halls, and there by brick and stone. Into the fire-walls are run iron doors, on rollers, and so adjusted that they may be drawn across the halls in case of fire, so that any fifth part of the building may be entirely isolated from the rest. Between these fire-walls run fire-proof stairways, which must always be safe. Besides these precautions, at four equi-distant points run water-pipes from top to bottom of the building, with a hose connection to each pipe on each story, and fifty feet of hose always attached to each stop. There are ten external doors, and eight stairways from top to bottom. The building is of brick, with slate roof. A spacious boiler and gas house supply warmth and light to the entire establishment. This building, whose dimensions are 84 feet by 42, is at a distance of 400 feet from the College edifice, and covers three boilers capable of generating sufficient steam for the cooking and laundry service, and to warm all the rooms in the College, even in the severest weather, by means of over fourteen miles of steam pipe, some of it at a distance of 1000 feet from its source, and water heated by the same agency is carried into all parts of the College. This building also covers two benches of gas retorts, capable together of making 15,000 feet of gas a day, with the necessary centre seal purifiers and meter, and room for storing a large quantity of coal. The amount of coal consumed in all the operations is from 1400 to 1500 tons per annum. The whole system of steam, water, and gas-pipes throughout the establishment, measures over twenty miles. The pump-house covers the water-wheel and steam-pump, by which a copious supply of water is driven from a spring-fed lake to the distributing reservoirs above the College, and also the extensive filter by which it is first cleansed of possible impurities. These, with the requisite farm-houses, barns, vegetable depots, and an ice-house of generous capacity, complete the collection of buildings, which entitle this College to challenge comparison with other institutions, everywhere, for perfection of material arrangements.

It may seem very easy work to tell all this, but [illegible]. The information has been derived only at the expense of mental and physical strength. [illegible]ed over the farm this hot, broiling day to the place where 2000 bushels of potatoes [illegible]rowing; to the lake where the young ladies [illegible]eir little skiffs; to the riding school where somebody, from somewhere on the some[illegible] to manage the *menage;* to the gas-house [illegible]r. Gatehouse, formerly of Delmonico's, [illegible] gas factory and the steam apparatus [illegible]y to the bakehouse; through the labyrinth [illegible] cellars, where more pipe is laid than [illegible]ovide a piece of the pipe of peace for all [illegible]ns this side of Jerusalem; through the art [illegible] where a very Elliotian picture of Mr. [illegible] in a characteristic attitude, near a map, [illegible]e curious eye, and many beautiful and [illegible] so beautiful pictures; through the cabinets where minerals of all ages, sorts, and conditions are arranged "periodically;" through the music rooms where thirty-one pianos from all "celebrated manufactories are in readiness and tune;" through the laundry, the dining halls, the study rooms, the wretchedly furnished President's room, where I made pictures on the blackboard, and finally, down into the clerk's office, where I met the Treasurer, who did not present me, as I had heard was his custom with all strangers, with a check for $500, bearing at the bottom his graceful signature and ancient coat-of-arms.

The Faculty consists of a President, ten Professors, and twenty-one Instructors. Dr. John H. Raymond, the President, is a native of Brooklyn, and a graduate of Union College. He was for many years a professor at Madison University, subsequently at Rochester University, and for some ten years prior to his coming here, President of the Polytechnic in Brooklyn. He is ably assisted by Miss Hannah W. Lyman, formerly in charge of an institution at Montreal, and a corps of professors as able as they are experienced. Prominent among them are William I. Knapp, A. M., Professor of Ancient and Modern Languages; Charles S. Farrar, A. M., Professor of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Chemistry; Sanborn Tenney, A. M., Professor of Natural History, including Geology and Mineralogy, Botany, Zoology, and Physical Geography; Maria Mitchell, Professor of Astronomy and Director of the Observatory; Alida C. Avery, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Hygiene, and Resident Physician; Henry B. Buckham, A. M., Professor of Rhetoric, Belles-Lettres, and the English Language; Edward Wiebe, Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music; Henry Van Ingen, Professor of Painting and Drawing. The new Gymnastic Department, with a superbly arranged gymnasium, is under the charge of Miss Powell, sister to our very radical but jolly friend who edits the *Anti-Slavery Standard.*

I find the names of 362 girls—I beg pardon, young women—of America on the catalogue, which clearly indicates the popularity of the institution. But candor compels me to state that if noise and confusion were to be the tellers, I should judge there were ten times that number here this morning. The term is closed, and one and all are homeward bound. There are so many things to be packed, so many dear friends to be kissed, so many autographs to be written, so many little trinkets exchanged, so much to say, and so little time to say it in, that what with the running to and fro of men and servants, the busy bustling of the young ladies, the excitement among the coachmen and expressmen, and the constant, never-ending jabber, jabber, it's only a wonder that they have been able to get away at all.

Load after load is driven off, but the stream of bright-eyed beauties and heavily packed trunks seems never ending. Dr. Raymond is a good-natured soul; he has written his back-handed autograph some three hundred times to-day, at the urgent request of the three hundred girls who wouldn't take "tired out" for an answer. As for Miss Lyman, she was more shrewd, and wouldn't write one.

I haven't omitted to notice other things since I came up. Among other curiosities are the young men of some college in the city; they all wear straw hats turned up, with narrow black ribbon, so that one would naturally suppose them in mourning for a very small baby. The few hacks here are notable for their leakage, and their drivers for their high rate of fare.

It was curious to know exactly what portions of the country most librally patronized this institution, and the following summary was kindly furnished me:—From the State of New York, 174; other Middle States, 47; New England, 59; Western States, 55; Southern States, 6; District of Columbia, 4; Canada, 7; Hawaii, 1. Total, 353.—*New York Times.*

AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

Leipsic.

Leipsic, which promises once more to be prominent in history, is already memorable for its sufferings during the Thirty Years' War, and the victory of Gustavus Adolphus over Tilly, September 7, 1631, which was gained at Breitenfield, in that vicinity. The battle of Leipsic, however, was fought October 16-19, by the allied troops of Russia Prussia and Austria 160 000 men, under Prince Schwartzenberg, against the French under Napoleon, stationed in and around Leipsic.

The assault was begun by the allies and from 9 in the morning to noon of the 16th the French were vigorously but unsuccessfully assaulted. Napoleon then assumed the offensive, and made his favorite movement of a grand attack on the enemy's centre. Swartzenberg ordered up his reserves; Napoleon did the same; and there was a general engagement along the whole line. Murat, in one of his cavalry charges, nearly captured the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia, but at that moment the Austrian reserves checked the French advance.

During the engagement between the main armies, Blucher came up with 60,000 men, and drove Marmont out of the village of Mockern. Next day both armies rested "by mutual consent." Napoleon, feeling his weakness, tried to arrange an armistice. On the 18th, with his 150,000 men and 800 pieces of artillery, he fought the allies, then reinforced by the Russian reserves under Bennigsen, and Bernadotte's army of the North—300 000 men and 1400 cannon.

Against these odds the French fought with great bravery. On the 19th the allies forced an entrance into the city. At 2 o'clock that day the battle ceased. Napoleon retreating towards the Rhine, leaving 15,000 men and 23 000 sick and wounded in the hands of the allies, losing, all told in the three days, 60 000, to the allies' loss of 50 000. Already weakened by the disasters of the Russian campaign, the unfortunate battle of Leipsic precipitated the downfall of the Emperor.

Leipsic is a prominent commercial and university city in the Kingdom of Saxony, one hundred and twenty-nine miles by railway from Berlin, sixty from Dresden, and has a population of about 80,000. The city is rich in museums libraries and colleges. It is also famous in the book publishing business, and the annual commercial fairs of Leipsic are the most important in Europe. They are attended from all parts of the continent by as many as 60,000 people, and the transactions amount to 800,000,000 annually.

Plan of the Campaign.

The whole plan of the campaign has been thoroughly arranged, but has been kept secret till the present movement of the Prussian troops makes the probable intention of Prince Charles Frederick evident. He has had his headquarters for several days at Moscaro, and the first and second corps, making the western wing of the whole army, have been cantoned around that place. The King was to leave Berlin and take command of the army in person with General Moltke as chief of staff while General Von Voigt Beretz took the same position with Prince Frederick Charles.

It is the plan of Austria, no doubt to attack Silesia, thus driving the Prussians to advance on Dresden. The moment the Prussians cross d into Saxony, it is believed that Benedek's troops on the Bohemian frontier of Saxony would at once move on Dresden. The Austrians will thus if they use the railways, gain considerable advance upon the Prussians, and reach the Saxon capital first.

Benedick will probably attempt to carry the war into Saxony and Southern Bradenburg because the line between the Bohemian frontier and Berlin is shorter by that route than by Silesia and Berlin is supposed to be his objective point. The plains of Saxony also afford favorable ground for the celebrated Austrian cavalry. The movement, however, is too little advanced to develop fully the plan of either army.

Marshal Benedek

was born in 1804 at Oedenburg (Hungary), and the son of a medical professor. He manifested a bent for a military career at a very early age, and received a suitable education at the Imperial Military Academy of Neustadt. He quitted this at eighteen, and joined the army as a cadet, had his first commission in 1831, was promoted to be second lieutenant, placed on the staff, and sent to Italy. In 1835 he was a captain, five years later he was advanced to the rank of adjutant-major, and left Italy for Poland.

He distinguished himself during the peasant insurrection in Gallacia and in the following campaign under Radetsky in Italy, where his brilliant military genius soon placed him in a high position, which he has since retained. He may now be considered the leading military genius of the Empire. It is said that he accepted the command of the Austrian army upon conditions, to wit, that he should have at least three hundred thousand men; that no Archduke should be present with the army; and that he should choose all his own staff officers. This is generally considered from Benedek's known proclivities to be an exclusion of Germans from important positions.

POPLAR GROVE CEMETERY.—The National Cemetery recently begun on the Vaughn road, four miles from Petersburg, Va., and in the rear of Fort McKeene, which is to be called the Poplar Grove Cemetery, will, it is stated, contain the remains of about fifteen thousand men, and will possess some highly interesting features. A Gothic church, built by the 50th Pennsylvania Volunteers, has been included in the grounds, together with the rustic houses near it. These buildings are built of pine and cedar poles, in a style peculiarly adapted to the present location. Many officers of high rank have already been interred in the cemetery, which contains an area of six acres, and is established on the estate of Mr. John Flowers.

TEA IN INDIA.—The cultivation of tea in India is a great success. The Government factory turned out 16,125 pounds last season, of which 1720 pounds were purchased from native zemindars.

MEDICAL.

VOX POPULI.

WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 771 South THIRD Street

Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—

Charles C. Wilson, Forney's *Press* office.
Charles H. Graffen, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, *Inquirer* office.
William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Perrine, No. 1129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis, No. 323 Gaskill street.
John Woodside, No. 1331 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1608 Walter street.
R. G. Maron, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gebloff, No. 731 S. Second street.
John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street.
E. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street.
H. C. Bartlett, No. 227 S. Second street.
L. Bates, No. 605 Arch street.
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1032 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street.
T. M. Carthy, No. 10 Elfreth's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street.
M. J. Bassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
R. T. Welington, Second and Quarry streets.
E. F. Thomas, No. 136 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Maginnis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. R. Choate, Newark, Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—

SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure. Yours, etc.,

DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO'S,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp and answer will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address

WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
320 No 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GLAD NEWS
FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.
BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES

Are warranted in all cases, for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from excesses or YOUTHFUL INDISCRETION

Emissions, Genital, Physical and Nervous Debility, Impotence, etc. etc.

NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.

They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,

Price One Dollar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes, containing Four Small, Price Three Dollars.

From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases of Seminal Weakness, though benefit is derived from using a single box.

In Chronic Cases, and particularly when Impotence or Genital Debility with Nervous Prostration has affected the system,

BELL'S TONIC PILLS

Are recommended as the most Efficacious, Rejuvenating, and Invigorating Remedy in the world.

A Package. Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.

In extreme cases of Debility and Impotence,

BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,

Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be used to good advantage.

It gives Strength to the Organs and, with the Pills, will restore them to their normal condition.

A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH, designed as a Lecture and Caution to Young Men, sent free. Ten Cents required to pay postage.

If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to

DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
No. 819 BROADWAY, New York.

And you will receive them by return of mail post paid, and free from observation.

For sale by DYOTT & Co., No. 232 N. SECOND Street. 6 11 §

CHOLERA
DISARMED!!!

The Chief Causes of Pestilence Destroyed.

DR. E. COURTARET'S DISINFECTING FLUIDS, secured by Letters Patent in the United States and France. Prepared solely by the New York Disinfecting Company, at their Laboratory, Nos. 298, 300, and 302 HENRY Street, New York; Office, No. 42 CEDAR Street.

This Company organized on a permanent basis, with Dr. Courtaret, the celebrated French Chemist, in charge of its Laboratory, is prepared to furnish its DISINFECTING FLUIDS for sick rooms, nurseries, urinals, water-closets, privies, cesspools, sewers, gutters, ships, railroads, hospitals, prisons and public institutions of all kinds, slaughter-houses, offal and fat-boiling establishments; all kinds of manures (*immensely* increasing the value of the latter to every farmer), and wherever poisonous and offensive gases exist. These agents are deodorizers, antiseptics, antiputrescents, and disinfectants in the scientific meaning of the words. They remove noxious gases and odors by chemical principles—leaving in their places *healthful air;* they are DESTROYERS, and *not merely absorbents* of poisonous gases—not injurious to utensils in which they are used. The attention of medical and scientific men is directed to these disinfectants. Attached are testimonials in favor of this great discovery, which, with hundreds of others, can be seen at the Company's office.

DELAVAN HOUSE, ALBANY, March 30, 1866.—To the President of the New York Disinfecting Company—Dear Sir:—It is all it is represented to be. We have made many trials of disinfectants, but now consider that we have found an article which surpasses all others as a remedy against all bad odors. T. ROESSEL & CO.

NEW YORK, April 9, 1866.—To the President of the New York Disinfecting Company—Dear Sir:—We pronounce it without exception to be the best we have ever known. Its effect upon every matter is complete and instantaneous. C. A. STETSON, Astor House.

N. B. These Disinfectants are used by the scavengers, under the direction of the Sanitary Police of the Metropolitan Health Department, New York.

POWELL & THOMPSON, No 42 CEDAR St., N. Y., General and Sole Agents for the United States and the Canadas, to whom all orders should be addressed.

For sale by all Druggists and General Dealers in the United States and Canadas. 6 93m

NEEDLES' COMPOUND
CAMPHOR TROCHES,
Positive Preventive of
CHOLERA,
Diarrhoea, Dysentery, and Cholera Morbus.
Sole Factor, C. H. Needles, Druggist,
12th & Race Sts., Phila.
50 Cts. per Box, mailed on receipt of price.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH treated with the utmost success by J. ISAACS, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, No. 519 PINE Street. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge made for examination. 1 9§

MILLWARD & WINEBRENER.
WM. MILLWARD, D. S. WINEBRENER.

MACHINERY AND MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES,
No. 118 MARKET Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
Cotton and Woollen Machinery,
Dealers in Manufacturers' Supplies of every description.
Oak Tanned Leather Belting,
AND MACHINE CARD CLOTHING
Of best quality and manufacture. [4 25 3mrp

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS,
June 13, 1866.

Sealed Proposals for each class separately endorsed "Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the navy yard at (name the yard)," will be received at this office until the 11th of July next, at 1 o'clock P. M., at which hour the opening of the bids will be commenced, for furnishing and delivering at the several navy yards named, the materials and articles embraced in printed schedules, which, with the form of offer and guarantee, will be furnished on application, and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all the classes named therein, by the commandants of the several navy yards, for the classes for the yards under their command, or by the paymaster nearest thereto, or by the Bureau for any or all of the yards.

To prevent confusion and mistakes in sealing the offers, no bid will be received which contains classes for more than one yard in one envelope; nor any bid which is not perfect and complete in itself according to the forms of offer and guarantee, and each individual of a firm must sign the bid and contract.

Bidders are hereby cautioned, and particularly notified, that their offers should be made on the printed form prescribed by the Bureau, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them; *no bid will be considered which shall be received after the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail.* All offers must be accompanied by the bidder's license, or a certified copy thereof.

To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to endorse on the envelope, above the address, and draw a line under the endorsement, thus:—

"Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy Yard at (name the yard)."

"To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C."

The certificate to the guarantors' responsibility must be certified to by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The schedule will state the times within which articles will be required to be delivered. If any articles are named in the schedules which are not known to be in common and general use, the bidders will ascertain promptly whether such articles can be procured or not, and if they cannot be obtained, the fact must be reported to the Bureau at once, before bids shall be received. All the articles which may be contracted for must be delivered at such place or places, including drayage and cartage to the place where used within the Navy Yards respectively, for which the offer is made, as may be directed by the commanding officer thereof; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to American manufacture. No article will be received after the expiration of the period specified in the schedules for the completion of the deliveries unless specially authorized by the Department. *In computing the classes, the price stated in the column of prices will be the standard, and the aggregate of the class will be carried out according to the prices stated.*

All the articles under the contract must be of the best quality, delivered in good order, free of all and every charge or expense to the Government for delivery, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, or measurement of the said navy yard, and be in all respects satisfactory to the commandant thereof. Bidders are referred to the yard for plans specifications, or samples, and any further descriptions of the articles or explanations they may desire. When bidders shall be in doubt as to the precise articles named in the schedule, they will apply to the commanding officer of the navy yard, and *not to employes,* for description of the article or articles in doubt, which information the said officer will give in writing.

Approved sureties in the amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum as additional security deducted from each payment until the contract shall have been completed or cancelled, unless otherwise authorized by the Department; and eighty per centum of the amount of all deliveries made will be paid by the paymaster at the place of delivery within ten days after warrants for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

No part of the per centum reserved is to be paid until all the rejected articles offered under the contract shall have been removed from the yard and others supplied in their place, unless specially authorized by the Department.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default shall be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned in any class bid for of the quality and at the times and places above provided, then and in that case the said parties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money not to exceed twice the amount of such class therein agreed upon as the price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof, which may be recovered, from time to time, as they accrue according to the act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.

The sureties must sign the contract, and their responsibility be certified to by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

Persons whose offers shall be accepted will be notified by letter through the Post Office, which notice shall be considered sufficient; and if they do not enter into contract for the supplies specified within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named or the paymaster designated, a contract will be made with some other person or persons, and the guarantors of such defaulting bidders will be held responsible for the difference between the offer of the defaulting bidder or bidders and that which may be accepted.

All offers not made in *strict conformity* with this advertisement will, at the option of the Bureau, be rejected.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and contracts will be ready for execution as soon thereafter as may be practicable.

Postage stamps are *not* required on bids forwarded by mail. Revenue stamps *will* be required on the contracts; one five-cent stamp on each *sheet* of paper, and also one five cent stamp on each *piece* of paper, and also one five-cent stamp to the certificate of the officer certifying to the responsibility of the sureties. These stamps are all to be furnished and cancelled by the contractor.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and lettered as follows:—

Class No. 1, Bricks; No. 2, Stone; No. 2½, Stone; No. 3, Yellow Pine Timber; No. 4, Yellow Pine Lumber; No. 5, Oak and Hardwood; No. 6, White Pine, Spruce, Juniper, and Cypress; No. 7, Lime, Hair, and Plaster; No. 8, Cement; No. 9, Gravel and Sand; No. 9½, Moulding and Firesand and Fireclay; No. 10, Slate; No. 11, Iron, Iron Spikes and Nails; No. 12, Steel; No. 13, Pig Iron; No. 14, Files; No. 15, Paints, Oils, and Glass; No. 16, Ship Chandlery; No. 17, Hardware; No. 18, Stationery; No. 19, Firewood; No. 20, Hay and Straw; No. 21, Provender; No. 22, Charcoal; No. 23, Belting, Packing, and Hose; No. 24, Sperm and Lubricating Oils; No. 25, Iron Work, Piping, etc.; No. 26, Augers; No. 27, Anthracite Coal; No. 29, Bituminous Cumberland Coal; No. 30, Semi-Bituminous Broad Top Coal (and Pictou at Boston Yard); No. 31, Copper and Composition Nails; No. 32, Machinery and Tools. Class A, for raising wings of Office Building (Portsmouth, N. H.) Class A, extending South Pier (Philadelphia). Class A, repairing Building No. 11 (Norfolk). Class B, repairing Building No. 13 (Norfolk).

NAVAL ASYLUM.

Class No. 1, Clothing; No. 2, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c.; No. 3, Provisions; No. 4, Groceries; No. 5, Dry Goods; No. 6, Bread, &c.; No. 7, Tobacco; No. 8, Coal; No. 9, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c.; No. 11, Lumber; No. 12, Firewood; No. 13, Provinder; No. 14, Miscellaneous; No. 15, Hardware; No. 16, Stationery; No. 17, Filling Ice-houses.

The following are the classes, by their numbers and letters, required at the respective Navy Yards and Naval Asylum:—

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
Nos. 1, 5, 6, 8, 9½, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29, A.

BOSTON, MASS.
Nos. 2, 5, 6, 9, 9½, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29, 30.

NEW YORK.
Nos. 1, 2½, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 30, 31, 32.

PHILADELPHIA.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 27, 30, 32, A.

NAVAL ASYLUM, PHILADELPHIA.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 32.

NORFOLK, VA.
Nos. 3, 5, 8, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29, 31, 32, A, B.

PENSACOLA, FLA.
Nos. 1, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 23, 24, 31. 6 15f4t

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER Street
And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 3 8 §

THREE GENERAL AGENTS WANTED TO act in important locations for the New York Accidental Insurance Company. Active men of good address, apply to FRANK O. ALLEN, Branch Office, No. 419 CHESNUT Street. Apply soon. 2 21

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS Will be received by the subscriber until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 12th day of July next, for

FURNISHING THE MATERIALS and CONSTRUCTING CULVERTS

in the First Culvert District of the city of Camden, New Jersey, as follows:—

ONE BRICK CULVERT,

four feet in diameter, extending from the intersection of Second and Mickle streets, southward along Second street to the intersection of Hartman street (about 1350 feet), and thence westward so far as is necessary to make an outlet to the river Delaware.

ONE BRICK CULVERT,

three feet in diameter, extending from the intersection of Second and Mickle streets eastward along Mickle street to Broadway (about 1800 feet).

ONE BRICK CULVERT,

three feet in diameter, extending from the intersection of Second and Stevens streets eastward along Stevens street to Broadway (about 1800 feet).

On and after the 25th day of June instant plans and specifications of the required work will be filed for examination at the office of the City Clerk.

EDWARD H. SAUNDERS,
City Surveyor,
No. 35 N. Second street.
Camden, June 8, 1866. 6 29 t7 12

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, June 15, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Bureau, until 12 M., on SATURDAY, the 14th of July, proximo, for the supply of Commanders' and Navigators' Stationery at the Navy Yard, New York, for use on board vessels of the United States Navy.

Printed schedules, giving a list of the names and quantities of the articles required will be furnished on application either to the Bureau directly or to the Navigation Office, Navy Yard, New York, where samples may be seen.

No proposal will be entertained unless accompanied by evidence that the bidder is a recognized dealer in the articles to be supplied, nor unless the proposals are complete for all the articles, in kind and quality as stated on the schedule, with the amounts properly extended and footed; and the Bureau reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids which it shall not be for the interest of the Government to accept.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee of ability to perform a contract; and sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract.

Proposals will be endorsed "Proposals for Stationery," and addressed to the Chief of this Bureau.

THORNTON A. JENKINS,
6 18mf8t Chief of Bureau of Navigation.

COAL.

ONE TRIAL

SECURES YOUR CUSTOM.

WHITNEY & HAMILTON,

LEHIGH,

SCHUYLKILL,

AND BITUMINOUS

COAL,

No. 935 North NINTH Street,

Above Poplar, East Side. [6 2

JAMES O'BRIEN,
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL.
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS' COAL. 7 6 §

BENDER'S
COAL AND ICE DEPOT,
S. W. CORNER OF BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS,

Offers the celebrated West Lehigh Coal from the Greenwood Colliery, Stove, Egg, and Heater size $7·50; Nut at $6·50. Also, the very superior Schuylkill Coal, from the Reevesdale Colliery, Nut size, $6·00. All other sizes $7·00.

All Coal warranted and taken back free of expense to the purchaser, if not as represented. Also, the Coal forfeited if not full weight. 10 6m



KLEIN'S
WILLOUGHBY'S,
MASON'S,
LYMAN'S,
PATENT
AIR-TIGHT
SELF-SEALING
FRUIT JARS.

All the above Jars we offer to our customers and the public generally, with entire confidence, at the
LOWEST
Market Price.

A. J. WEIDENER,
6 9 1m No. 38 S. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.


CLOSING OUT
OUR LARGE STOCK OF
CARRIAGES
AT REDUCED PRICES.
J. S. COLLINGS & SONS,
6 4 No. 615 ARCH Street.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.,
No. 23 North WATER Street and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
No. 113 N. FRONT and No. 114 N. WATER Street,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22 §] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

FOR SALE.—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps; it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them, they cost but ten cents. No. 263 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States on receipt of 25 cents. 3 10

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS, STABLES, FENCING, WHARVES, ETC., AT GIESBORO, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19, 1866.

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold on the premises, at Public Auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M., commencing on TUESDAY, July 10, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., and continuing from the same hour each day thereafter (except FRIDAY, July 13, on which day the Water Works will be sold), until the whole shall have been disposed of, the following described public property, to wit:—

Eleven (11) OFFICES (frame) 28x140 (two stories), 16x20, 16x28, two 20x20 (two stories), 16x28 (kitchen adjoining 10x16) 12x32, 15x16, two 20x28, and 28x75.

Eighty-nine (89) LABORERS' QUARTERS (frame); seventy-four 16x18, fourteen 12x14, and one 16x16, with shed adjoining 8x11.

Ten (10) DWELLINGS (frame), 28x50 (two stories, with back buildings 12x32), four 10x24, 15x40, 18x32, 16x28 (with wing 16x17 and two kitchens adjoining 9x12 and 10x10, 16x20), with wing 10x14), 24x24 (with shed adjoining 15x40).

Nine (9) MESS-HOUSES (frame) 28x190 (two stories), 15x60 (with wing 16x20), 28x140 (two stories), 28x130 (with additions 10x12), 28x140, 28x50 (two stories), 16x50, 16x34, and 28x40.

Thirty-two (32) STABLES (frame); twenty-four 28x432, six 28x356, one 11x32, and one 12x29 (with shed adjoining 14x50).

One (1) HOSPITAL STABLE (frame), with 5270 lineal feet of stabling.

One (1) ISSUING STABLE (frame), with 5312 lineal feet of stabling.

Twenty (20) BUILDINGS (frame), 28x32, 28x58, 18x32, 18x33, 15x65, 10x16, four 16x50, four 9x22, 28x482, 28x140, 21x48, 28x300, 20x25, and 17x17.

SHEDDING, 7758 lineal feet.

Thirty-two (32) WATER TANKS, 4x16; two feet deep.

Seventy-eight (78) MANGERS, 3½x16; three and a half feet deep.

Twenty (20) OUT HOUSES.

One (1) HAY SHED, 112x312.

One (1) GRAIN HOUSE (frame), 56x220.

Three (3) WHARVES: One 40,181 square feet, one 11,169 square feet, and one 2880 square feet.

FENCING, 23,980 lineal feet.

One (1) STOREHOUSE (frame), 52x150.

Two BLACKSMITH SHOPS (frame), 48x160, and 64x160.

One (1) ENGINE HOUSE, 17x32.

The buildings will be sold singly, and must be removed within twenty days.

The buildings will be taken down at the expense of the purchasers. The depot is accessible by water, and vessels of the largest class can be loaded at the wharf.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

A boat for Giesboro will leave the Sixth street wharf every hour during the day of sale.

For further information apply in person, or by letter, to Captain GEORGE T. BROWNING, A. Q. M., Giesboro, D. C., or to this office.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A., in charge,
6 20 wfm9t First Division, Q. M. G. O.

GOVERNMENT SALE AT SAVANNAH, GA.

SIX HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND POUNDS OF WROUGHT AND CAST IRON

Will be sold at Public Auction, from the State Arsenal Building, in Savannah, on WEDNESDAY, July 11, 1866.

Sale commencing at 10 A. M.

The Iron is as follows:—

150,000 pounds Cast Iron (Shell Metal), in the city, near the wharf.

130,000 pounds Cast Iron (Guns), in the city, near the wharf.

43,000 pounds Wrought Iron Scrap (Gun Carriage Irons), in the city, near the wharf.

91,000 pounds Cast Iron (Guns), about five miles from the city, on a good road.

54,000 pounds Cast Iron (Guns), about nine miles from the city, on a good road.

15,500 pounds Cast Iron (Guns), about two miles from the city, on the river; no road by land.

156,000 pounds Cast Iron (Guns), about four and a half miles from the city, on the river; no road by land.

8000 pounds Cast Shell and Scrap Iron, in the forts.

The attention of Northern buyers is invited to this sale.

The rifle projectiles have on them sabots of brass or lead and antimony.

The Iron will be divided into lots of from 20,000 to 100,000 pounds.

Buyers can get lists at the Ordnance Depot at Savannah several days before the sale.

They are requested to examine the lots before the day of sale.

Terms—Cash, in United States currency.

The Iron in the city to be removed within fifteen days after the sale.

D. W. FLAGLER,
Capt. of Ordnance, Brev. Lieut.-Col. U. S. A.,
6 20 12t Commanding Augusta Arsenal.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M., at GIESBORO, D. C., to the highest bidders, on FRIDAY, July 6, 1866, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., three separate lots of

STABLE AND STOCK-YARD MANURE,

containing in all about two hundred thousand cubic yards, most of which is in the immediate vicinity of the wharves, at which boats and barges can be conveniently laden.

Purchasers will be required to remove the Manure on or before the 1st day of September next, unless otherwise arranged with the owner of the grounds.

Terms:—Cash, in Government funds.

A boat for Giesboro' will leave the Sixth street wharf every hour, up to 12 o'clock M., on the day of sale.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. A.,
6 26 9t In charge First Div. Q. M. G. O.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT STEAM-TUG.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, June 29, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at SHACKAMAXON Street Wharf, Philadelphia, Penna., on SATURDAY, July 7, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., the United States

STEAM TUG "MONITOR."

Tonnage 104 6-95 tons; length, 80 5-10 feet; breadth, 18 5-10 feet; depth, 7 7-10 feet.

The tug is now lying at Shackamaxon street wharf, where she can be examined.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of
Brevet Brig.-Gen. GEO. H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster General U. S. A.
HENRY BOWMAN,
6 29 8t] Brevet Maj. and Assist. Quartermaster.

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST
SADDLE AND HARNESS
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET,
OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:

BUGGY HARNESS, from		$22·50 to $150
LIGHT BAROUCHE	do.	50·00 to 350
HEAVY do	do.	75·00 to 500
EXPRESS, BRASS MOUNTED HARNESS		27·50 to 90
WAGON AND SELF-ADJUSTING		15·00 to 30
STAGE AND TEAM	do.	30·00 to 50
LADIES' SADDLE,	do.	12·00 to 150
GENTS do	do.	8·00 to 75

Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Rosetts, Horse Covers, Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Blacking, Ladies' and Gents Travelling and Tourist Bags and Sacks, Lunch Baskets, Dressing and Shirt Cases, Trunks and Valises.

4 9 6mrp No. 1216 CHESNUT ST.

HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
3 1 § No. 114 MARKET Street.

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The provisions of the new ordinance recently passed by the City Councils reorganizing the Fire Department of Camden appears to be working in a satisfactory manner. The companies designated in the ordinance as composing the new organization are well pleased with the arrangements, and are making all necessary preparations to work harmoniously. They are determined that, so far as each company is concerned, and as individual members of each company, the provisions of the ordinance shall be carried out to the very letter. The different companies have a good supply of equipments, and by the assistance of the Councils they are adding new ones, in order that by the time the organization is completed, the new Fire Department will be in a better and more efficient condition than it has ever before been.

This is what has long been needed, and the citizens hail it with gratification. One of the requirements of the ordinance is, that the companies shall purge their houses from all loafers, and lodgers and hangers-on about their apparatus, in order to acquire a membership that has an interest in the safety of property from fires. The Camden firemen cannot fail to feel a pride in this, and thus be stimulated to achieve the proudest victory, that of securing the goodwill and support of the citizens. And this they cannot fail to do, if they faithfully abide by the provisions of the ordinance.

RAILROAD MATTERS.—To-morrow, Saturday, the Camden and Atlantic Railroad Company place their express on the road between Camden and Atlantic City. This runs through in two hours. The work of laying a double track on the Camden and Amboy Railroad is so far advanced that it is almost completed. That Company have recently put several new cars and engines on their road.

QUIETNESS.—The quietness of the public peace in Camden is now remarkably observable. The many burglaries and attempted housebreakings appear to have given place to a lull, and the citizens are enjoying an immunity from such annoyances of the most gratifying character. The efficient organization of the police force has, no doubt, greatly contributed towards effecting this condition of things.

PICNICS.—The gardens of Camden seem to be very attractive as pleasant places of resort for schools and picnic parties. Almost every day during the summer they are visited by schools from Philadelphia, which spend the day here, and the parents, guardians, and children enjoy the occasion very highly.

AMUSEMENTS.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, at the New Chesnut Street Theatre, draw large audiences. The entertainment pleases all tastes—those fond of good singing, good music, good dancing, and plenty of good fun. Among the performers with Bryants', none are greater than the "Elephant," whose ground and lofty tumbling is something to be wondered at. To-morrow, at 2 o'clock, the Bryants' matinee, at which the whole troupe and the "Elephant" appear.

The Tennessee Franchise Law,

Which simply prevents the enemies of the country from voting and holding office, has called forth the denunciations of Rebel sympathizers. The Union papers reprint the following documents to show how the Rebels treated Union men during the Rebellion:—

PROCLAMATION OF BANISHMENT BY JEFFERSON DAVIS AGAINST UNION MEN.

Whereas, The Congress of the Confederate States of America did, by an act approved on the 8th day of August, 1861, entitled "An act respecting alien enemies," make provision that proclamation should be issued by the President in relation to alien enemies, and in conformity with the provisions of said act.

Now, therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America do issue this my proclamation; and I do hereby order and require every male citizen of the United States, of the age of fourteen years and upwards, now within the Confederate States, and adhering to the Government of the United States, and acknowledging the authority of the same, and not being a citizen of the Confederate States, to depart from the Confederate States within forty days from the date of this proclamation. And I do warn all persons above described who shall remain within the Confederate States after the expiration of said period of forty days, that they will be treated as alien enemies.

Given under my hand and seal of the Confederate States of America, at the city of Richmond, on the 14th day of August, A. D. 1861.

[Seal.] JEFFERSON DAVIS.
R. M. T. HUNTER, Secretary of State.

ACT OF ATTAINDER AND CONFISCATION PASSED BY THE REBEL CONGRESS.

The following exceedingly rigid act of disfranchisement and attainder against the Union men of the South was passed by the Richmond Congress in 1861, viz.:—

Be it enacted, That any citizen holding office under the Government of the United States after the 31st of July, 1862, shall be forever banished from the State, and be declared an *alien enemy*; and that any citizen of Virginia hereafter undertaking to represent the State of Virginia in the Congress of the United States shall, in addition to the above penalties, be considered guilty of treason, and his property be liable to confiscation.

Reception of Philadelphia Firemen by the Jersey City Fire Department.

GRAND TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION.

Vigilant Engine Company, No. 3, one of the eldest organized and most respectable fire companies in Philadelphia, arrived in Jersey City at 8 o'clock last evening, on their return home from an extended Western tour, and were tendered a grand ovation at the hands of the Jersey City Fire Department. The Philadelphians came down from Albany yesterday, in the day boat, and were met at the wharf in New York by Chief Engineer S. McLaughlin, and the assistant engineers, who escorted them to Jersey City, where the firemen of the city were in waiting to receive and escort them through the city.

After landing at the foot of Montgomery street the line of march was taken up. The fire companies were all strongly manned, several of them numbering over one hundred fire-caps. The apparatus were gaily decorated and illuminated, and as they marched through the principal streets, fireworks were set off along the line, and thousands of people crowded the sidewalks to witness one of the finest firemen's displays that has ever taken place in Jersey City. While the procession was passing the store of Mr. John Hopkins, Jr., No. 40 Montgomery street, a large number of different colored marine lights were burned on the awning, causing a beautiful illumination. The firemen returned to Exchange place about 9½ o'clock, and after it was dismissed the visiting company, the officers of the Fire Department, and invited guests, sat down to a very fine dinner at Taylor's Hotel. To-day (Friday) the Philadelphians will take a rest; in the evening they will visit one of the minstrel companies, and afterwards will visit the New Bowery, by invitation of the Buislay Family. On Saturday they will proceed on a steamboat excursion up the East river and visit Randall's Island, and in the evening will leave for Philadelphia.—*N. Y. World.*

AMONG THE BRIGANDS.—The Prior of Rocca Massima, who was twelve days in the brigands' hands, is now in Rome, and gives interesting accounts of his adventure. He states that the brigands who took him, nine in number, were nearly all disbanded Bourbonic soldiers, commanded by an ex-sergeant, who still retained that appellation among his comrades. These worthies complained that they had been very ill treated, having been first encouraged to take to brigandage, and then abandoned to their fate in the mountains, with equal probability of getting shot on the Italian or Pontifical side of the frontier. They said they had nothing left to do now but to continue their present career, surrender being impracticable, "especially in my case," added the sergeant, with a sinister smile, "for I should have to answer for twenty acts of homicide at the very fewest."

DOWN WITH THE GUILLOTINE.—A movement is in progress in France to secure the abolition of the punishment of death. The question, which will shortly come up for consideration in the French Senate, is awakening great interest, and several leading Senators are expected to speak in favor of the abolition.

AN OYSTER DISEASE.—A strange illness, which has caused the sudden death of several people of Norway, has been traced to the oysters—largely eaten by all classes in the country—which are said to be suffering from a species of oyster plague.

MILLINERY, MANTUA-MAKING, &c

FREEMAN & CO.

REED'S NEW BLOCK,

Corner of Eighth and Vine Streets.

Sun Hats, - - -	75 to $2·50
Sea-Side Hats, - -	75 to $2·50
Mackinaw Hats, - -	87 to $2·00
Derby Hats, - - -	87 to $2·00
May Queen Hats, -	$1·00 to $2·50
Gipsy Hat, - -	$1·00 to $2·00

Also, 500 NEW FANCHON BONNETS, all just received from the Factory, which we offer for $1·00 each.

The largest assortment of STRAW GOODS in the city can be found at our CORNER STORE, which we offer at reduced prices. [6 16 lmrp

FREEMAN & CO.,
Eighth and Vine Streets.

MRS. R. DILLON,
Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,
Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY; Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames etc. [3 15 4m

LADIES' CLOAKS, BASQUES, ETC.
MADE AND TRIMMED
IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE,
FROM THE BEST GOODS,
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
IVENS & CO.,
5 11 2m No. 23 South NINTH Street.

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

A LARGE, WELL LIGHTED
AND VENTILATED
ROOM, ON THE SECOND FLOOR
OF THE
"Evening Telegraph" Building,
No. 108 South THIRD Street,
TO RENT,
With or without steam power. Apply in the office, first floor.

TO LET.—CAPE ISLAND—DESIRABLE double Cottage to let, on Lafayette street, eleven rooms plenty of shade, good cellar, excellent water, fine view of ocean, &c. Photographs of which can be seen, and full particulars at McCALLA'S New Hat Store, No. 613 CHESNUT Street. 6 13

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE THREE-story Dwelling, with three-story double Back Building on TWELFTH Street, above Green. All modern improvements, summer kitchen, heaters, etc. Price, $6000 clear. Apply at this Office, between 9 and 12 A. M. 4 19

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER, A large, well shaded Stone House, near Pennlyn Station, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad.
For particulars apply to
BEDLOCK & PASCHALL,
6 23 6t* No. 715 WALNUT Street.

INSTRUCTION.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH.
Boarding and day pupils. Nos. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE Street, will reopen on THURSDAY, September 20.
French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.
Primary Department, $60 per annum.
Day Scholars per annum, $100.
Day Boarding Pupils, $200.
MADAME D'HERVILLY,
6 22 fmw4m Principal.

AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER,
No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 5 21§

CARD.—We are prepared from now until July 1, to make special sales of any description of merchandise, and will use our best endeavors to give satisfaction. For terms, etc., apply at the Office. 6 2 25t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK,
AUCTIONEERS,
5 18§ No. 240 MARKET Street.

SALE OF AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, STOCK OF GOODS, STRAW GOODS, ETC., ETC., BY CATALOGUE.
On Tuesday,
July 3 commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising about 450 lots of desirable goods, suited to present sales. 29 3t

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.

IN ORDER TO SAVE MONEY AND GET AN article that nearly every one is rushing for, buy PRESTON COAL, at $6·75 per ton. Egg and Stove size; also the genuine Eagle Vein Coal at same price; and a very fine quality of Lehigh at $7·50 per ton for Egg and Stove delivered to all parts of the city, free of slate and dirt. Orders received at No. 114 S. THIRD Street. 5 24

FURNITURE.—THE LARGEST, Cheapest and Best Stock of Furniture in the world is to be found at
GOULD & CO.'S
UNION FURNITURE DEPOT,
CORNER OF NINTH AND MARKET STREETS,
and Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street.
Parlor Suits, in Hair, Brocade, Plush, Damask, or Rep.
Dining-room, Chamber, Library Kitchen, and Office Furniture, at fabulously low prices, and the newest styles and patterns.
Public Building, School, College, and Shop Furniture in endless variety.
All kinds of Furniture wanted by housekeepers at exceedingly low prices at either of their immense establishments. If you want to save money and get well served go to GOULD & CO. before purchasing elsewhere. Corner of NINTH and MARKET, and Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street. 2 10 5m§

FOR CAPE MAY.
Tickets can be procured, and Baggage checked from dwellings direct to the Island, by application to
Graham's Baggage Express Office,
No. 102 South TWELFTH Street,
6 26 6t One door below Chesnut.

EDINBURGH STRONG ALE,
AND BROWN STOUT.
A fresh importation of WILLIAM YOUNGER'S STRONG ALE, and BROWN STOUT PORTER.
Also, ALSOP'S ENGLISH ALE, in fine order, for sale by the cask or dozen.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
4 14 §4p] S. W. cor. BROAD and WALNUT

PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS,
IRON BEDSTEADS, AND WIRE WORK,
In variety, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS:
3 20 6m§p No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA
Acknowledged *by all parties interested* as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment *of Diseases in his specialty*. QUICK, THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office, No. 44 N. SEVENTH Street above Filbert. 6 28 3t

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY.
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 439 CHESNUT STREET,
Nearly Opposite the Post Office,
PHILADELPHIA
Families supplied. Orders from the Country promptly attended to 5 31§

PAPER HANGINGS.

HOWELL & BOURKE,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
PAPER HANGINGS
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
N. E. CORNER
OF
FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS
PHILADELPHIA.

FLAGS, FIREWORKS, &c.

FOURTH OF JULY—1866.
THE GREAT
FLAG DEPOT
IS AT
No. 418 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
WILSON & HUTCHINSON,
6 4 1mrp (Successors to Evans, Hassall & Co.)

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PLACE
IN THE CITY TO GET
FLAGS! FLAGS!
FLAGS AND LANTERNS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELF, AT
SCHEIBLE'S,
No. 49 South THIRD St.,
(SECOND STORY) 6 28 1m

FLAGS,
FLAGS,
FLAGS.
FLAGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
AT
HORSTMAN'S
MILITARY DEPOT,
6 18mw16t]
FIFTH AND CHERRY STREETS.

FIREWORKS! FIREWORKS!
IMMENSE DISPLAY OF
PLAIN AND COLORED WORKS,
FOR TRADE SALES AND EXHIBITIONS.
PIECES FROM $4·00 TO $100·00 EACH.
ROCKETS,
BENGOLAS,
CRACKERS, ETC.
ATTENTION OF COUNTRY AND CITY TRADE.
No. 138 South DELAWARE Avenue.
6 12 16t STILSON & BOYER.

FIREWORKS.
IN GREAT VARIETY,
For sale at manufacturers' prices, by
A. H. FRANCISCUS & CO.,
No. 513 MARKET Street,
AND
No. 510 COMMERCE STREET.
Goods ordered direct from factory.
No orders accepted after July 1. [6 1 d1m

REFRIGERATORS.

SCHOOLEY'S
NEW PATENT SELF-VENTILATING
AMERICAN
REFRIGERATOR,
PATENTED JANUARY 5, 1864,
Is the best and only perfect Self-Ventilating Preserver in the world! and will keep such articles as Vegetables Fruits, Meats, Game, Fish, Milk, Eggs, etc. etc.,
LONGER, DRIER, AND COLDER,
WITH LESS ICE,
Than any other Refrigerator now in use!
E. S. FARSON & CO.,
6 20 1m Nos. 222 and 224 DOCK Street

REFRIGERATORS
PRICE $5·00, AND UPWARDS.
2000 REFRIGERATORS, ICE CHESTS, AND WATER COOLERS, just finished, comprising the largest and best assortment in the city, which will be sold wholesale and retail,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
A. ANDERSON,
6 8 1mrp No. 136 DOCK Street, below Second.

PERFECTION
IS RARELY ATTAINED, YET
A. B. W. BULLARD'S
IMPROVED OIL SOAP,
FOR REMOVING
Grease, Paint, Pitch, and Varnish,
From all Goods of Durable Colors, is ahead of anything yet discovered.
It leaves the Goods soft, and as perfect as when new, with no soot upon which dust can collect, as is the case with all the preparations heretofore sold for cleansing goods.
It is delicately perfumed, and entirely free from the disagreeable odor of Benzine, and all other resinous fluids.
COUNTERFEITS
Of this preparation are extant, therefore be sure and take none but that which has the autograph of A. B. W. BULLARD on the label.
Manufactured by the Proprietors,
A. B. W. BULLARD & CO.,
WORCESTER, MASS.
General Agents for Pennsylvania,
DYOTT & CO.,
No. 232 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.
For sale by all Druggists. 6 25 mwf1m

PARASOLS AT $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, AND $2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1·40, $1·50, $1·75.
H. DIXON,
4 18w1m No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

STEAM ENGINE PACKING
LUBRICATIVE PACKING,
FOR THE STUFFING BOXES OF STEAM ENGINES.
An article recommended by all Railroad Company, who have thoroughly tested it, and in general use by over *two hundred and fifty* Railroads, and on trial over five hundred others.
ADOPTED BY 20,000 STATIONARY ENGINES. It is a first-class article.
Seventy-Five Cents Per Pound.
Lubricative Packing Company
SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
723 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
L. G. TILLOTSON & CO.
SOLE AGENTS,
26 DEY Street, New York.
SOLD BY DEALERS GENERALLY. 28 8p

MILLER'S STEAM ENGINE PACKING.—This is the muslin covered, shoddy filling, stuffing-box packing.
SIXTY CENTS PER POUND
For sale by WILLIAM P. MILLER,
Sole Manufacturer for the United States,
Rear of 723 CHESNUT Street,
4 28 8p Philadelphia, Penna.

OILS
FOR ALL KINDS OF
MACHINERY,
Warranted not to gum or chill in the coldest weather, at about one third the price of lard oil. Having obtained the sole agency for what has been pronounced by all who have given a trial to be the best lubricating oil in use, not excepting the best sperm or lard oils, we feel warranted in making the following offer to any party who wishes to give our oil a trial:—We, if the oil does not prove satisfactory, will take it back and return the money, if paid, and make no charge for the quantity (not exceeding five gallons) used to test it, and will also pay the cost of transportation both ways.
J. C. MOORE & CO., Sole Agents,
6 21 1m No. 56 N. SECOND Street above Arch.

CLOTHING.

CHAS. STOKES & CO.
MAKE
CLOTHING TO ORDER,
In the Very Latest Style.
CHAS. STOKES & CO.
OFFER
Great Inducements to Purchasers of
Fine Ready-Made Clothing.
UNDER
THE
Continental Hotel,
824 Chestnut
STREET.
CHAS. STOKES & CO.
DEFY COMPETITION
FOR FIRST CLASS
READY-MADE CLOTHING.
CHAS. STOKES & CO.
HAVE
Clothing To Suit All Tastes,
At Very Low Prices.

RECONSTRUCTION
FOR THE SPRING OF 1866.
C. SOMERS & SON,
No. 625 CHESNUT Street,
(Under Jayne's Hall),
Have been enabled to so reduce the prices of Clothing, that those of small as well as those of large means may furnish themselves with a
NEW SPRING SUIT.
SPRING OVERCOATS,
ENGLISH WALKING COATS,
REGISTER AND FROCK COATS,
SPRING SACK COATS,
CASSIMERE SUITS TO MATCH.
At figures Astoundingly Low as compared with war prices. An elegant stock of Uncut Goods for measure work. 5 31 1m4p

A CARD.
Special Notice to Our Old Friends and the Public Generally.
The JONES' One Price Clothing House, established sixteen years ago, is still in successful operation at the old location, No 604 MARKET Street one door above Sixth and has not changed its place or manner of doing business, which is exactly the same good old plan in operation for many years, namely, "One Price and no deviation." The clothing we make is of the most substantial character both as to materials and workmanship, so that our customers never can complain of either.
Our stock is large, and plain or fashionable people can be well suited. Our customers should be careful to get in the right place, as there is no other establishment in the city in our line of business strictly "one-price."
JONES'
ONE-PRICE CLOTHING,
No. 604 MARKET STREET,
ONE DOOR ABOVE SIXTH. [5 31 1m4p

H. T. OF F. C. F. F. F. C.
CLOTHING!
HICKS' TEMPLE OF FASHION.
Celebrated
For Fine
Fashionable
Clothing.
WILLIAM HICKS,
No. 902 MARKET Street,
5 12 2m PHILADELPHIA.

STATES UNION CLOTHING HALL,
606 MARKET Street, 606
Visitors will find a large and varied assortment of the very best READY-MADE CLOTHING at the lowest cash prices.
Suits, containing Coats, Pants, and Vest, from $12·00.
Dusters, $2 25.
Pants from $3·00 and higher.
Come and convince yourselves. [5 31 3m

$35 TO $45 FOR A SUIT OF BLACK OF fancy colored cloth; army and navy clothing, &c., in style unsurpassed.
4 7 8mrp FARR, No. 19 NINTH St., above Chesnut.

HIESKELL'S MAGIC OIL
CURES TETTER,
ERYSIPELAS, ITCH, SCALD HEAD, AND ALL SKIN DISEASES.
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
For sale by all Druggists.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT:
No. 53 South THIRD Street,
Above Chesnut.
Price 25 cents per bottle. 4 24 3m4p

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM
GOUT, NEURALGIA, ASTHMA,
CONQUERED AT LAST.
INVETERATE CASES NOTICE.
A CURE WARRANTED, OR THE MONEY RETURNED.
YOU RISK NOTHING BY TRYING IT.
The following wonderful remedy for the positive cure of Rheumatism, Gout, and Neuralgia was discovered after the study and practice of a lifetime, by
DR. J. P. FITLER,
One of Philadelphia's oldest practising physicians, who has made these diseases a specialty, and having fully tested its remarkable curative power for a number of years, now offers it to all afflicted and suffering, with the liberal condition that if any case can possibly be found that its infallible power cannot overcome, HE WILL refund to such case or cases, the full amount paid in the trial of this remedy. Incredible as this offer may seem, the proprietor knows full well from experience the merits of the remedy and the safety of his offer.
It contains no Mercury, Colchicum, Minerals, Metals, nor anything injurious or unpleasant.
Price $2·00 per bottle. Prepared only at the Principal Depot, No. 29 South FOURTH Street, above Chesnut, where Dr. FITLER may be personally consulted, free of charge.
Highest references of wonderful cures accompany each bottle.

ESTABLISHED 1833.
MOTHERS AND NURSES
Who have tested Dr. FITLER'S INFANT CARMINATIVE for the last 30 years, certify by thousands that it is the greatest household remedy for Cross Children, Infants Teething, Cholic, Cramp, Bowel Complaint, Sleeplessness, Pains, Spasms, Sour Vomiting, Fretting, Flatulency, Cholera Infantum, etc.; contains nothing injurious, is perfectly harmless, and children love it dearly. Price only 25 cents. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.
Prepared only at No. 29 South FOURTH Street, above Chesnut. [6 27

"NEEDLES'" "NEEDLES'" COMPOUND COMPOUND CAMPHOR CAMPHOR TROCHES." TROCHES."
Essential as a compact, effective, and safe remedy for Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, etc. Have a Box at hand.
Exclusive Maker,
C. H. NEEDLES,
TWELFTH AND RACE STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.
Fifty Cents per box. One dozen to families, $5·00.
For sale by Druggists. 6 29 rp

CHEROKEE PILLS
CURE
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